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BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVER'S VIEWS OF FOCH INCIDENT

Colonel Repington Attributes
Foch-Tardieu Dispute Partly
to Effect of British and American
Withdrawal of Assistance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Foch-Clemenceau controversy has excited great interest in military and political circles here. Marshal Foch's letter to the press complaining of the Allied statesmen's refusal to take his advice at Versailles has been followed by a reply from Andrew Tardieu denying the charges. Colonel Repington, the well-known writer and military expert, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, expressed the opinion that the allied generals could not advance the view that politicians had in any way dictated the terms of the armistice, and while Marshal Foch had indeed criticized and resisted the peace terms, he had at the same time recognized that it was not his right to resist them, but his duty, which, in Colonel Repington's opinion, is an important distinction.

The controversy seemingly commenced with the publication of a well-reasoned article by Andrew Tardieu in the "Illustration" of November 6, which Colonel Repington considers is unanswerable and very well documented. Mr. Tardieu shows that when the terms of the armistice were discussed by the allied generals at Senlis on October 28, 1918, no one suggested that an armistice should be refused. After Marshal Foch had fully consulted his generals he drew up the terms of the armistice, which were subsequently put before the Germans.

Allied Generals' Views

Marshal Pétain's views of the conditions were the strongest, but it was thought improbable that the Germans would accept them. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was for moderation, as the allied armies were out of breath and the units had to be reconstituted, while Germany, according to information then at hand, was not militarily broken and he did not wish to prolong the war to exasperate German national sentiment. General Pershing agreed with Marshal Pétain, and according to Mr. Tardieu, Marshal Foch then dismissed them and sent, on October 26, the terms of an armistice to Mr. Clemenceau.

"In order to get a proper perspective of the situation," said Colonel Repington, "we must go back to the date of the armistice and remember the uncertain military situation at the time. On October 8, the British put in their two last fresh divisions. At that time America had suffered somewhat severely in the Argonne, and the French had been severely treated for the whole period of the war, and none of the Allies really knew how bad the situation in Germany at that time was. Curiously enough, the American general, Tasker Bliss, demanded total disarmament of the German army, which would have been possible, as it turned out, as the German army went rotten very quickly."

President Wilson's Work

The discussion of today now assumes a knowledge of conditions which was not possessed at the time of the armistice. Colonel Repington considers that President Wilson was instrumental in breaking down the resistance of Germany by the mastery notes which he sent them, and while some may think that his 14 points handicapped the peace negotiators, as a matter of fact these points were not allowed to interfere with the peace terms.

"We owe the excellent terms of the armistice," he said, "partly to President Wilson, who said he would accept only an armistice that would make it impossible for Germany to continue the war. At the time of the armistice, 28 American trench divisions were preparing to attack in Lorraine on November 14, and no doubt General Pershing did not like the coming of the armistice just then, before he had fully shown the capacity of the American Army, which was then at its top notch. Opposed to the Americans in Lorraine were only five or six German divisions, and their annihilation was certain."

In Colonel Repington's opinion, General Pershing behaved perfectly splendidly throughout the war. He allowed his troops to be scattered along the battlefield wherever they were needed, and Colonel Repington has the greatest admiration for him.

Foch Requirements Fulfilled

In the "Matin" on Monday, Marshal Foch recounts the whole story and defines a real armistice as essentially one which will make it possible for the victorious government to impose any peace terms it desires. When he handed the terms to Mr. Clemenceau, he said: "Here is my armistice. You may make whatever peace you desire." So that Marshal Foch's requirements of an armistice were fulfilled. Colonel Repington saw Marshal Foch in June, 1919, and recounts the meeting in his new book "The First World War, 1914 to 1918," showing that, at that time, Marshal Foch held the same views as he expresses today.

Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain desired a military frontier on the Rhine, practically in perpetuity, leaving

the German provinces to administer themselves, whereas the Peace Treaty provides for occupation of the bridgeheads for only 15 years. When one considers the continual trouble between the heads of the allied states, both before the smash of March, 1918, and afterward, and that the Allies had got to a point where they could tell each other their own opinions, the peace may be considered as not so bad after all.

French Disappointment

Undoubtedly the French feel aggrieved with regard to the withdrawal of the guarantees given by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George of support in the event of future German aggression, and repudiation by the United States of the signature of its President. This probably to some extent accounts for the controversy, as without these guarantees the Peace Treaty does not satisfy the French Nation.

As to Marshal Foch's attempt to dictate to the "Big Four" the terms which the Peace Treaty should contain, it must be remembered, Colonel Repington points out, that he was then in a position of conqueror and felt, no doubt very strongly, that his name should have been attached in history to the recovery of the Rhine.

After Marshal Foch's article in the "Matin," Mr. Tardieu gave the "Petit Journal" on Tuesday an interview, in which he says: "So then it is finished. By common accord the legend of an armistice enforced on victorious generals by their governments is at an end."

From the military point of view Colonel Repington considers that Marshal Foch is perfectly right about the Rhine. The Rhine and the Alps were the frontiers of Rome, and so they were the frontiers of the Allies against the former enemies.

In conclusion, Colonel Repington said: "The glory of victory has been somewhat tarnished by this unseemly squabble. In any case, Mr. Clemenceau is in the East and cannot reply. On the other hand, Mr. Tardieu began it with his article, and he plainly speaks for Mr. Clemenceau. It seems to be much ado about nothing, and both Mr. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch did their duty splendidly and it is a thousand pities that there should be a feeling of soreness on either side. Mr. Clemenceau I feel sure feels no soreness."

AMERICAN AID TO ARMENIANS URGED

Resolutions of Armenia-America
Society Meeting Call for Committee
to Request the United
States Government to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions adopted by a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Armenia-America Society in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last night called upon the chairman, Hamilton Holt, to appoint a committee to request the State Department to lay the urgency of the Near Eastern situation before the allied powers and to offer its services for the protection of the Armenians against complete destruction.

The Government is requested to join in an international undertaking to protect the Republic of Armenia and guard its inhabitants from further hardship, and also to join with the other powers in making more thorough provision for the safety of the Armenians in those districts which shall be assigned to them under President Wilson's delimitation of Armenian boundaries.

Resolutions and speakers, who included Henry Morgenthau and Oscar Straus, former ambassadors to Turkey, and the Rev. George R. Montgomery, who was a member of the King-Crane Commission, said that the very existence of the Armenian Republic was at stake. Dispatches dated November 9 had said that Armenian troops were surrendering or seeking refuge in Georgia, and that Erivan might have fallen.

From other sources this news office is informed not only that the Cilician situation is desperate but that the French are suppressing the news, deserting the Armenians and espousing the Turkish cause.

"The time has come," said last night's resolutions, "when expressions of sympathy should crystallize into action and the Armenians, who were our allies in the great war, should not be deserted in the time of their need. America, because of her long interest in the Armenians, her generous contributions for the perishing and dying and for the care of orphaned children, has not only gained the right to offer her services for their further protection, but also is brought face to face with a responsibility which she cannot escape."

LIBERALS CHARGE COERCION

HAVANA, Cuba—The executive committee of the Liberal Party has passed resolutions authorizing Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Liberal presidential candidate, to name a committee to proceed immediately to Washington to petition the United States Government to annul the Cuban presidential elections of November 1, on the ground of alleged violence and coercion on the part of their opponents, before and on election day.

BRITAIN'S HOMAGE TO HEROES OF WAR

Impressive Historical Ceremony,
Attended by King George,
Held on Armistice Day in
Memory of the Fallen Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On the second anniversary of the signing of the armistice, and amidst stirring scenes, Great Britain paid her homage today to her fallen heroes of the great war in the unveiling of a permanent cenotaph in Whitehall, the King himself performing the ceremony and dedicating a wreath to an unknown British warrior from France, and laying another on the base of the monument. A long procession of massed bands, including many hundred bluejackets, marines, soldiers, and airmen, all representing the navy, army, and air force, wended its way over an extensive route from Victoria Station proceeding to Hyde Park Corner, along Constitution Hill, the Mall, and the Admiralty Arch into Whitehall.

Very impressive and stirring scenes were witnessed on the procession reaching Whitehall, the massed bands playing impressive music. Those in attendance on the unknown warrior were represented by four admirals of the fleet, four field-marshal and three generals of the army, and an air marshal of the Royal Air Force, including Earl Beatty, Earl Haig and Viscount French.

Service at Whitehall

The King, together with the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, followed by the Prime Minister and prominent ministers of the Crown, met the procession at the cenotaph, when the firing party, together with the massed bands, took up positions on the other side of the monument. Here a short service was held, two choirs from Westminster Abbey rendering appropriate music, finishing with the singing of the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." After this the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison by the vast assemblage present.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, the King unveiled the cenotaph, which was heavily draped with two immense Union Jacks, and on Big Ben chiming out the last stroke of the eleventh hour from the Clock Tower of the House of Parliament all heads were bared and an impressive silence for the space of two minutes ensued. It seemed as if not only the whole of London, but the whole world, were paying silent homage to the fallen of the great war. The procession then reformed and proceeded to Westminster Abbey, where the remainder of the ceremony was completed.

An Historical Event

The gray old Abbey of Westminster has witnessed many historical events, but perhaps none in which the King and his people came so closely together. It was not an assembly of wealth and fashion, for neither money nor prestige could secure places at this solemn service. Only those were present who suffered through the sacrifices of their boys in battle. The service was conducted to the strains of the Grenadier band and the cathedral organ, sounding through arch and nave, with the sunshine lighting up the interior. Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud of Norway, and Princess Mary, were seated in the throne room of the nave opposite the warrior's resting place, over which every future King will have to pass on his way to the coronation chair.

The King took up his position surrounded by high servants of church and state and added his gratitude to the men whose supreme devotion to duty and noble sacrifices had saved the Empire. After lowering the remains the King uttered the words of the burial service was read, the congregation closing the service by singing Kipling's "Recessional."

French Ceremonies

Jubilee of Third Republic Celebrated
With Armistice Day

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Two commemorations were fused and Armistice Day was celebrated with the jubilee of the founding of the Third French Republic, the latter having been postponed from September 4. The great feature of the day's ceremony was the symbolic conveyance of the heart of Gambetta and an unknown soldier to the Pantheon and the Arc de Triomphe respectively. Gambetta takes his place in the magnificent monument of the Pantheon, the unknown soldier in the immense arc. The cortege was followed on foot by President Millerand, the marshals, generals, senators, deputies and a great procession of soldiers.

In spite of the inclement weather the crowds in the streets along the route were perhaps the largest ever seen, and although the celebrations had a solemn character, the populace enthusiastically cheered the President and others taking part in the proceedings. Mr. Millerand, in his discourse, paid tribute to France, not for the military conquest, but for the moral and spiritual values for which she is distinguished.

Many patriotic manifestations and artistic demonstrations took place, and in the evening there was an illuminated procession through the thoroughfares of Paris. It should be

added that a certain number of people disapproved of some aspects of this symbolism, regarding it as a glorification of war, but the crowd did not for a moment accept these objections.

ARMISTICE DAY IN AMERICA

Parades and Memorial Services Held,
Veterans Decorated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Armistice Day was observed with parades and memorial services in various cities of the United States yesterday. In some states the day was observed as a holiday, by proclamation of the governors. The Navy Department marked the occasion by awarding crosses and medals to heroes of the war.

At Camp Dix, New Jersey, veterans of the first division of the American Expeditionary Forces were reviewed by Gen. John J. Pershing, their commander-in-chief in France, who decorated with the Croix de Guerre eight members of the division who had been taken there from the Walter Reed Hospital in this city.

Observance in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—All traffic was suspended and business stopped at 11 o'clock yesterday morning while Chicago's citizens paused for a minute to observe the second anniversary of the armistice which ended the world war. At State and Madison streets traffic was stopped while "Taps" was blown by buglers and the people in the streets turned their faces to the east. Before and after this moment of silence bells were rung and whistles blown throughout the city.

EXTREMIST POLICY IN INDIA CRITICIZED

Leader of Moderates Says Mr.
Ghandi's Methods Play Into
Hands of Those Who Would
Maintain India's Thralldom

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The non-cooperative movement in India meets with the unqualified disapproval of the powerful "Moderate" Party, better known as the National Liberal Federation of India. N. M. Samarth, a distinguished lawyer and publicist of Bombay, also a prominent leader of the Moderate movement in India, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that Mahatma Ghandi's party does not recognize the suicidal nature of its policy. Mr. Ghandi has repeatedly been given a handle whereby to stir native hatred, and no matter how shortsighted and inimical to Indian interests, Mr. Ghandi's policy may be, he will always be assured of a following from the Extremist Party.

Non-cooperation, Mr. Samarth said, is illogical and incapable of being carried to its final analysis, which would mean abolition of postal and telegraph facilities, government coins and currency notes, in short, reducing the country to a state of complete anarchy and disaster. A further effect of non-cooperation, even in its milder forms, must be to postpone indefinitely those very reforms which all patriotic Indians are striving for. Mr. Ghandi and his party fail to realize the full significance of the new Government of India measure, also the fact that they are playing directly into the hands of those interests that desire to keep India in her present state of thralldom.

Mr. Samarth said: "I should not be surprised if those government officials are inwardly chuckling who say that the reforms proposed for India go too far." The measures of reform proposed for India, he said, are broad and just as far as they go, and will have the support of all Indians who are willing to accept any measure of freedom as a proof of good will, and so pave the way for further advances toward complete self-government. Above all, it is necessary, he said, that India should have a vigorous broad and sympathetic view. With such a man as Lord Hardinge, the Punjab policy would never have been adopted. "It was absolute bankruptcy of statesmanship that led to that outrage and gave another handle for Mr. Ghandi."

The Council of the Nations' liberal Federation of India, under the presidency of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, on November 1 adopted a resolution "unreservedly condemning the noncooperation movement as fraught with danger to the best interests of the country, and bound to lead to lawlessness," said Mr. Samarth. The council affirmed its faith in constitutional effort as best calculated to facilitate the development of a sound national life and an early attainment of self-government.

Mr. Samarth said that the reforms in India, to be successful, must be dealt with in a spirit of justice and equity and any form of coercion that might be adopted "will be playing directly into the agitators' hands, and in a very short time there would be hardly one Moderate left. Hatred cannot be overcome by hatred, but only by love," he said. The Government of India's recent pronouncement that they look to the Moderates to keep the Ghandi movement within bounds is welcomed as proof that no form of coercion is going to be brought to bear. Mr. Samarth has recently contributed to the Asiatic review an article giving an account of Mr. Ghandi's policy of cooperation.

BENSON ASSISTANT TELLS OF ABUSES

Commander Clements Admits Es-
sential Points of Charges
Against Shipping Board, but
Denies Collusion by Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That improper checking, purchasing, delivering, invoicing and inventory taking, as charged in the testimony of J. F. Richardson, special investigator, permeated the business procedure of the United States Shipping Board, thereby causing great loss to the government and endangering the barely won standing of the United States as a maritime power, was admitted by Commander Abner B. Clements, first assistant to Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the board, here yesterday. The testimony was given before the members of the select congressional committee, of which Joseph Walsh (R.), Congressman from Massachusetts, is chairman. The inquiry is going ahead relentlessly, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by the investigators, but there is no desire to proceed against any person or firm vindictively, as opponents of the committee's investigation have charged. The impersonal aim of the investigation was emphasized throughout yesterday's session. The purpose of the probe is said to be constructive, not inquisitorial.

Admissions Frankly Made

The admissions by Commander Clements were frankly expressed, and substantiated in all essential points the charges contained in the report by the special investigators, upon which the hearing is based. The admissions brought out included:

That shipbuilding contractors working on a cost plus basis have padded accounts rendered to the Shipping Board, and that this knowledge has been in the possession of Rear Admiral Benson, who has tried to stop the practice.

That improper business methods prevalent in the government-conducted enterprise have made disclosures concerning these frauds and correction of them very slow and uncertain work. Commander Clements admitted the charge of amateurishness in the personnel of the Shipping Board in many instances, but denied that there had been any collusion between Shipping Board officials and grafters benefiting in the allocating of ships and the purchasing of supplies in connection with the government shipping enterprise.

Methods of accounting of Shipping Board officials have been lax, it was admitted by the witness. He said further that no accounting system had been devised to permit the board to say at any given time what losses or profits had resulted from the operation of the ships.

Testimony of Abuses

Abuses and grafting have existed in provisioning and supplying ships, he said, and abuses also existed in respect of interlocking contracts for the operation of government-built ships. "Abuses have grown up through the emergency and haste inseparable from rapid expansion of the government's shipbuilding efforts," Commander Clements said.

"There have been constant changes in the board's forces of employees from the executive staff down to laborers. The changes have inevitably led to losses. It has been found necessary, to cite one change of procedure calculated to improve conditions, to install a new system of allocation and operation of government-built ships, to insure profits to operators, and to continue operation of the ships. Rear Admiral Benson has taken steps as rapidly as possible to correct abuses."

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and better conditions of waste and inefficiency."

Whatever develops that may call for criminal prosecution will be brought out as a factor incidental to the committee's purpose. The opportunities have been great for fraudulent methods, it was pointed out. This point—to uncover the lax and improper methods of business procedure and to correct these methods by the substitution of alert and proper methods—is the purpose of the hearing, and Commander Clements expressed this as the great desire of the present administration of the Shipping Board.

BRITAIN TO HEAR REPORT ON EGYPT

Plans of Milner Mission for
Egypt's Independence to Be
Submitted Next Month—Res-
ervations Not Yet Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The report of the Milner mission on the future government of Egypt is expected to be completed in December, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority. The report is now in the final stages of preparation and will be submitted to the government as a basis of formal negotiations. The conversations between the Milner mission and Zaghul Pasha's delegation have terminated, the former being unable to accept the reservations put forward by the delegation since the return of some of its members from Egypt, where they had been placing the results of the negotiations before the public for approval.

It is the British view that these reservations can be more fittingly brought forward at a more formal stage of the proceedings, and meanwhile the Egyptian delegates can make good use of their time in keeping Egyptian opinion on conciliatory lines. The Cabinet is evidently losing no time in its effort to satisfy the legitimate Egyptian aims, for, according to a statement by Cecil B. Harmsworth, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, negotiations have been already opened with the capitulatory powers for the transfer of their rights under the capitulations in Egypt to Great Britain. The result of the discussions with the Egyptian delegates has already formed the subject of cabinet deliberations since Viscount Milner himself is a member of the Cabinet.

The Milner mission is prepared to recommend strongly the policy which has been outlined in the recent negotiations, when it presents its report to the government, provided that Zaghul Pasha and the delegation are likewise prepared to advocate it and will use their influence to obtain the assent of the Egyptian national assembly to the conclusion of the treaty which is contemplated between Great Britain and Egypt.

A memorandum embodying the results of the London conversations has been drawn up, and this memorandum is to be embodied in the final report. In British eyes the memorandum is extremely liberal in character, and it is felt that it would be useless to attempt to convert the government to its proposals unless both British and Egyptians are equally united in its support.

The memorandum, it is learned, has been made public in Egypt in the press, but the Milner mission has made no effort to secure publicity for it in England on the ground that it forms part of the report which is yet in course of preparation. While the publication in Egypt is called "a leak" it is not denied that such publication was necessary if public opinion was to be effectively canvassed in its support.

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Other points of the agreement are: The Italo-Slav border will be the Julian Alps, Mt. Nevoso going to Italy. Fiume will be independent, with territory contiguous to Italy.

The railroad from St. Peter to the Adriatic, at Castua, is within Italian territory; the Wilson line would have denied this railway to Italy.

The islands of Cherso, Lussin and Lagosta go to Italy.

Zara goes to Italy, together with some minor islands and a strip of land in Dalmatia less than 10 miles in length.

Italy was given 90 miles of territory in Dalmatia by the Treaty of London, thus resigning an extent of more than 80 miles. The Treaty of London gave Italy about 20 islands in the Adriatic, of which Italy retains about four. The exact data have not yet been received here.

The Jugo-Slavs give up permanently their claims to Fiume and territory to the west of Fiume.

Zara, which goes to Italy, is the capital of old Dalmatia. It had a population of 32,506 in 1900. It is served by railroads from Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. Five highways run into Zara. It has deep water and is a regular stopping place for coastwise shipping.

Sebenico, which goes to Jugo-Slavia, had a population of 24,251 in 1900. It is on the estuary of the Neretva River, and the harbor is three miles long, with a deep channel up to the town. The city is served by two railroads, one from Dalmatia and the other from western Bosnia, and four roads, including a ferry.

In addition, Jugo-Slavia has on the eastern coast of the Adriatic the ports of Buccari, six miles south of Fiume; Segna and Novigrad on the Croatian coast; Spalato, Gravosa, Ragusa, Cattaro and Antivari on the Dalmatian and Montenegrin coast. These are the

ITALY AGREES WITH JUGO-SLAVS ON THE ADRIATIC FRONTIER

Settlement Between Delegates
Regarded as a Compromise—
Fiume to Remain Independent—
Signing to Be Immediate

London Times News Service

SANTA MARGHERITA, Italy (Thursday)—The Adriatic question has been settled.

The new Istrian frontier is partly in favor of the latest Jugo-Slavian proposals.

Fiume is to be independent with territorial contiguity with Italy.

Zara is to be autonomous, but under Italian suzerainty, while the islands of Cherso, Lussin and Uie in the Gulf of Quarnero and Lagosta, far to the south, are assigned to Italy.

John Giolitti, the Italian Prime Minister, arrives tomorrow to sign the new treaty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After the receipt of dispatches from Rome, the Italian Embassy informed the State Department yesterday that the long-standing Adriatic dispute between Italy and Jugo-Slavia had been settled. An official cable message to the embassy confirmed the reports that the governments had reached an acceptable agreement by direct negotiation. The controversy over Fiume has for many months hung like a cloud over southwestern Europe and its settlement is regarded here as of paramount importance.

Joseph Brambilla, the Italian chargé d'affaires, visited the State Department yesterday and gave Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, a verbal account of the terms of the settlement. Mr. Colby asked that the communication of the chargé d'affaires be put in the form of a memorandum so that he might be in a better position to judge how far it accorded with the ideas of settlement laid down in the American notes on the Adriatic question.

The attitude of the State Department was conservative and non-committal owing to the incompleteness of the advice. It was the view of the department that the agreement was a compromise and that the maxims laid down by President Wilson were on the whole vindicated. There will probably be a formal expression from the Secretary of State when fuller details of the settlement are available.

The cable message from the Italian Foreign Office to the embassy here indicates that the agreement is really a compromise; that Italy has yielded a considerable portion of the territory promised her in the Treaty of London and has agreed to make Fiume an independent kingdom, and that the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has consented to forego important claims to territory to the westward of the Julian Alps, to some of the islands of the Adriatic, to Zara, and to a strip of land in Dalmatia.

Fiume is to be an independent kingdom. The extent to which its boundaries conform to the lines laid down by President Wilson cannot be determined until more information is available. It is clear, however, that the line of demarcation is now fixed in such a way as to make the Fiume state less Jugo-Slavic in character of the population than it would have been under the proposals of President Wilson.

Details of Border
Other points of the agreement are: The Italo-Slav border will be the Julian Alps, Mt. Nevoso going to Italy. Fiume will be independent, with territory contiguous to Italy.

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The Jugo-Slavs give up permanently their claims to Fiume and territory to

most important ports and Jugo-Slavic has in addition numerous ports scattered along the entire coast from Fiume to Zara, and from Spalato to Antivari, all being served by coast trading vessels.

Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, the Jugo-Slav Minister here, had not been informed by his government of the settlement and refrained from commenting, except to say that he did not believe the published reports that Italy had presented an ultimatum to the Jugo-Slav negotiators. The cablegram to the Italian Embassy said that Dr. Anthony Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, informed the Italian delegation on Wednesday that the agreement would be acceptable to his country.

The probability is that the United States Government will merely content itself with an expression of satisfaction that the dispute has been amicably settled. In his last note it will be remembered that President Wilson definitely stated that any agreement mutually satisfactory to Italy and Jugo-Slavia would be acceptable to this country, provided such a settlement did not violate the rights of other countries. This specific reference was to Albania.

The information furnished to the department did not indicate whether the sovereignty of Albania was vindicated by the agreement, but in Italian circles, while also lacking specific intelligence on this important point, it was believed that the independence and sovereignty of Albania have not been jeopardized or prejudiced by the settlement.

EQUAL FOOTING FOR PACKING INDUSTRIES

South Dakota Senator Is Asked to Draft Bill Embodying Plan for Submission Next Month to Houses of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota, has been asked, through the live-stock division of the state marketing department of South Dakota, to draft a bill embodying a plan of placing all packing industries on an equal footing and on a legitimate competitive basis for the available supply. The proposition will be submitted to both houses of Congress as soon as possible after the opening of the session in December.

The bill to be prepared by Senator Sterling will require all packing industries to secure their supply of live stock in the regularly approved channels of trade, which is to be under the direct supervision of the federal and state marketing departments.

It is claimed by those behind the movement for the enactment into law of the new plan, that under the present custom of country buying, by which many independent packing industries obtain their supply, the live-stock producer is placed at a disadvantage, by reason of not being familiar with market conditions, and that other legitimate packing industries should have the right to bid for the supply.

A further claim is made that by the centralization of marketing under supervision of the State it will eliminate the expense of an army of country buyers, which is now being maintained by many packing industries, and which necessarily enters into the costs to the ultimate consumer.

It is also said that the proposed legislation contemplates the stabilization of live-stock prices as between markets, so that the net returns on one market would be equal to another after deducting transportation and shrinkage expense; that in the government of price fluctuations the available supply and demand would operate much the same as at present; that by the elimination of a large part of the present buying and marketing expense the consumer would be benefited and it would place all packing industries on an equal footing as to costs of raw material, and that it would then be up to them to adopt such methods in properly preparing packing house products for market—both domestic and foreign—as would enable them to meet competition and maintain an equitable margin of profits, to which they are entitled according to their rates of invested capital.

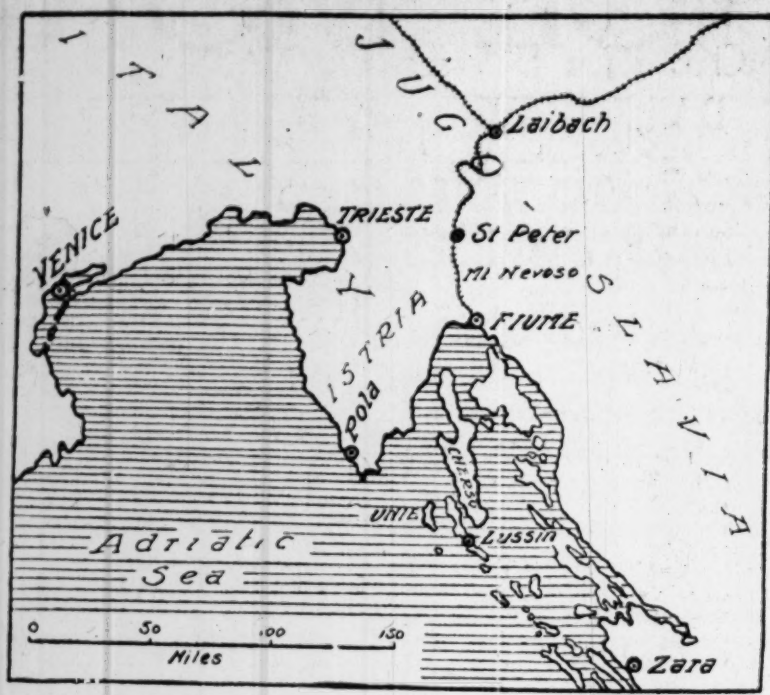
In the establishment of centralized market centers encouragement is to be given to home-owned stockyard enterprises within a state or market territorial district which afford opportunity for the largest possible outlet in distribution, so that packing industries wherever located may be assured of the most direct means and routes of transportation to be obtained.

It is understood the live-stock producers of South Dakota and other northwestern states will give this proposed plan their unqualified support and will urge upon Congress that the plan be enacted into law at the earliest possible date after Congress convenes in December.

SALE OF MALT AND HOPS RESTRICTED

COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. A. Shearer, federal prohibition director for Ohio, announced yesterday that hereafter the sale of malt and hops can be made legitimately only to bakers and confectioners.

The ruling was made on receipt of instructions from J. F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner at Washington. The ruling will make it impossible for the average citizen to concoct beverages from malt and hops, it being held that this combination produces a mixture containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.



Area involved in Adriatic settlement

Principal places alluded to in preliminary reports of settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia are indicated in the map. The new frontier passes through Mt. Nevoso, leaving the railway from St. Peter to Fiume in Italian hands. Fiume remains independent, being contiguous to Italian territory. The islands of Cherso, Lussino and Unie and the port of Zara, farther south, go to Italy. The Jugo-Slavs have the greater part of the Dalmatian coast.

CLOTHING WORKERS ASK NEW INQUIRY

Union's President in New York Insists Collective Bargaining Right Must Be Protected—Joint Commission Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The present controversy between employers and employees in the men's and boys' clothing industry, may be considered as a barometer of relations between Capital and Labor as reflecting, especially, deflation conditions, as well as indications as to whether or not falling prices are to be accompanied by falling wages.

The employers' seven demands upon the workers, according to Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, do not represent the union's conception of collective bargaining, and the union has no choice but to protect the standards won for the workers during and since the war.

"What the union proposes," said Mr. Hillman yesterday, "is that a joint commission representing both sides investigate conditions in the New York market and report their findings, with proper recommendations, these to be binding. That is our conception of collective bargaining. We consider the demand for piece-work unfair in the form in which it is presented by the employers, as it means breaking down the standards which we have built up in recent years."

"It is the employers' intention to take advantage of the present depressed situation in the industry, the union has no alternative other than to protect the standards it has won, and it is prepared to do so."

"Two years ago, directly after the armistice, a lockout in the New York market lasting 12 weeks resulted in the winning by the employees not only of the conditions prevailing at the time of the armistice, but also of the 44-hour week. The union is ready at all times to negotiate regarding conditions in the New York market, but believes that the best method of doing so is by joint commission."

SERIOUS MEXICAN LABOR SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received information through United States consuls in Mexico, and from other sources, of a serious labor situation in Mexico. Hopes are entertained that the agitators who have been attempting to stir up trouble and have succeeded in obtaining a declaration of a general strike by the labor unions of Mexico City, may be restrained from causing serious disturbance until Gen. Alvaro Obregon becomes President, which will be within three weeks. It is expected that he will be able to handle the situation and protect the government against both the open and the covert attacks being made upon it by the radicals.

Certain parts of the country, while impregnated with Bolshevik theories, are still under the control of the authorities but are regarded by officials here as danger spots. The American consul, Claude I. Dawson, who is in Washington on leave from his post at Tampico, has reported to the State Department that Tampico and the surrounding region is a hotbed of radicalism, although the government has prevented outward demonstrations, except those that have taken the form of sporadic strikes.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Governor Coolidge Sets Day for People to Acknowledge an Abundance of Blessings

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, By His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Governor.

From time immemorial the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through their magistrates after the gathering of the bounties of the yearly harvest, out of recognition of their dependence on Divine Providence, have set apart a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. During all these generations there has been no time when the misfortune with which the people have had to contend has not been surpassed by an abundance of blessings. Out of savagery has come civilization. Out of war has come peace. Out of adversity has come prosperity. The progress of the years has brought great obligations, but with them great resources and an inspired people. It is a time to give thanks for our duties which there is a power to meet and for our hopes which have been fulfilled. Our government stands secure in the support of the people, our economic condition is sound, the opportunity for education is open to all, the religious convictions of the people have been broadened and deepened.

Now, therefore, in consideration of these worthy accomplishments and most hopeful prospects, I, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with the law of the land and by authority of the Honorable Council, do set apart and declare Thursday, November 25, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise "to the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fifth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, By His Excellency the Governor, Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth. God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EMBASSY REPORTS REPRISAL THREAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The British Embassy yesterday made representations to the State Department relative to a communication recently sent to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary of State for Ireland, threatening reprisals against British subjects in the United States in case there are "further reprisals in Ireland after November 14."

This threat was signed by "J. V. O'Connor, president of the Amalgamated Societies of America." The identity of the individual or the body for which he speaks has not been traced. Apparently the British Government took the threat seriously. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, the officials to whom the communication was addressed were not, perhaps, aware that no such organization or individual is known here. But secondly, and apart from this consideration, it would manifestly be the duty of the British Government to call the attention of the Department of State to any matter that might conceivably cause embarrassment to this government. Such a project as outlined in the threat would be viewed most seriously, and it actually carried out would put the United States Government in the position of failing to protect the nationals of a friendly country.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, admitted that he had received the representations of the British Government through the Embassy, but he refused to comment on the matter. It is assumed, however, that he called the attention of the Department of Justice to the matter. It is probable that a statement will be forthcoming.

ANALYSIS OF LABOR VOTE IN ELECTION

Railroad Brotherhoods Give the Names of Candidates Whose Defeat They Claim Was Mainly Due to Their Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Compilations by the railroad brotherhoods of the success of the non-partisan political campaign, announced yesterday, differ considerably from those made by the American Federation of Labor. For example, at federation headquarters regret was expressed that Marcus A. Smith (D.), Senator from Arizona, and James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, were defeated. The railroad brotherhoods, on the other hand, count these among the men they wished to defeat.

The explanation of this difference of opinion lies in part in the emphasis placed by the railroad brotherhoods upon the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, but probably more in their disposition to consider Labor records from a national point of view, rather than from the point of view of local trade unionism. Moreover, the railroad brotherhoods estimated the value of legislators from the Labor point of view more qualitatively than did the federation, weighing votes as to their importance rather than as to their number.

Study of Returns

"Those who are proclaiming that the Labor vote is a myth and therefore ineffective should study the returns from those states and districts where the railroad organization made an active campaign," is the recommendation of the spokesmen for the brotherhoods.

"Senator Cummins of Iowa received 150,223 less votes than were cast for the Republican presidential candidate. No one will concede that he could have returned in any other than a tidal wave election such as this."

"Senator Watson of Indiana was elected, notwithstanding that he ran more than 50,000 votes behind Harding. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin came through with approximately 175,000 votes under the national Republican ticket. In New York, Senator Wadsworth ran 82,000 votes behind Harding. Senator Smoot of Utah, Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, and Senator Moses of New Hampshire, ran thousands of votes behind the national ticket."

Claims of Brotherhoods

The net results of the campaign, it is said, have been the defeat of five senators and 40 representatives in the election. The five senators whom the brotherhoods say they defeated in the elections are all Democrats and include Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, James D. Phelan of California, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, J. C. Beckham of Kentucky and John Walter Smith of Maryland.

Representatives whose defeat was said to have been aided by the brotherhood include the following: Carville D. Benson (D.) of Maryland, William E. Cleary (D.) of New York, Charles P. Coady (D.) of Maryland, James P. Glynn (R.) of Connecticut, John B. Johnston (D.) of New York, Augustine Lonergan (D.) of Connecticut, John McCrate (R.) of New York, Richard Olney (D.) of Massachusetts, Herbert C. Pell (D.) of New York, Rollin B. Sanford (R.) of New York, Thomas J. Scully (D.) of New Jersey, Henry J. Steele (D.) of Pennsylvania, and King Swepe (R.) of Kentucky.

On the other hand, Charles B. Henderson (D.) of Nevada, John F. Nugent (D.) of Idaho, and Scott Ferris (D.) of Oklahoma, were defeated for the Senate, though the brotherhoods favored them, and Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri and Brig-Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood (D.) of Ohio for the House.

Nonpartisan League Campaign

An analysis of the Non-Partisan League campaign, prepared for Labor, organ of the brotherhoods, by Donald Ramsay, denies that the league has sustained a setback. In North Dakota it is pointed out, the league gained a United States senator, re-elected the Governor and one representative in a close contest. In Wisconsin, the league has elected its representative for Governor and seven members of Congress, through a coalition with the LaFollette faction, it is said; in Minnesota it polled 200,000 votes for its candidate for Governor and "will probably control the next Legislature"; in Nebraska it polled more than 75,000 votes for its candidate for Governor and elected a number of legislators; in Colorado, Montana and Idaho, where the league captured the Democratic Party organization, it "lost to a combination of reactionary Republicans and Democrats after a campaign which was marked by the most extraordinary misrepresentations and slanders."

RAILROAD WORKERS OPPOSE BOARD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As was indicated in The Christian Science Monitor when announcement was made of the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan to give representation to "subordinate officials" of railroad companies on the Railway Labor Board, the plan is strongly disapproved by the railroad brotherhoods, on the ground that it will give "company men," said to be "invariably aligned with the management," representation on the board, in the group of Labor representatives.

There are two "jokers" in the section of the Transportation Act providing for the appointment of the board, according to a statement which will

appear in this week's issue of Labor, organ of the brotherhoods. One is the provision just mentioned, and the second is the grant to the commission of the right to designate other "so-called 'Labor groups'" in its discretion.

The commission's plan gives "subordinate officials," in which group are included claim agents, traveling auditors and similar officials, the opportunity to nominate members of the Railway Labor Board. The contention of the brotherhoods is that the interests of these men are with the companies rather than with the employees, and that therefore the plan of representation is unfair. It is also contended that the whole personnel of the board could be changed within two years to place in the group of "Labor representatives" men who would be sympathetic with the management.

HOG ISLAND BIDS ARE REJECTED

Offer of \$10,000,000, the Highest Received, Is Too Low, Says Shipping Board Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned at the Shipping Board offices yesterday that a bid of \$10,000,000 had been made for Hog Island by the Barde Brothers Steel Corporation, having offices at 114 Liberty Street, New York City. This bid was rejected as inadequate. It was the third one made by J. N. Barde, individually or by the company of which he is a member. The first was for \$4,000,000, and the second for \$6,000,000.

Rear Admiral Benson would not say how much the Shipping Board would be willing to accept for Hog Island, but he declared that he would not consider anything in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, the highest bid yet received. About \$69,000,000 was expended by the government, and in addition, the land on which the plant stands was bought from the American International Corporation last year for \$1,000,000. The theory of Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the Shipping Board, was that the government ought not to lose more than a third on this investment, and at that rate Hog Island ought to bring about \$47,000,000. However, it is not expected that this amount will be realized.

The Barde connection with the Shipping Board is arousing much interest. The active member of the firm was said to have been in business in a small way before the war, and to have made a large fortune since the war began. The facts seem to be that he has had sufficient backing and an entree into the board which has enabled him to obtain large contracts with profit to himself. Last winter, when there was a public auction of surplus lots of steel belonging to the Shipping Board, Mr. Barde appeared as the highest bidder and is reported to have cleared between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 out of the sale of this steel. Steel for which from \$25 to \$45 was paid was to have been sold for more than \$65 a ton. The Barde is now negotiating with the Shipping Board for all the Shipping Board steel on the Pacific coast. The Shipping Board, it is said, instead of losing \$4,000,000, will get at least \$7,500,000, and possibly more, for surplus material on the Pacific coast, recently appraised at \$15,000,000.

In addition to this saving, which is guaranteed by a bond of \$1,000,000, the board will be enabled to eliminate an annual overhead charge of between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The Barde concern guarantees the board a return of at least 50 per cent of the appraised value, and 75 per cent of all money received over and above 60 per cent. Previous attempts to dispose of the property in small lots, and for which a large selling force was built up on the coast, resulted in a net cost to the board of 63 cents for every \$1 sale.

AVIATION LAWS PROPOSED IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A bill to give county commissioners power to spend public funds for building hangars or aviation fields for public or government use will be introduced in the next Legislature at the request of the legislative committee of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. It would be the first state legislation referring to air traffic to be undertaken in Utah. Chambers of commerce in neighboring states have communicated with the Salt Lake club on air legislation with a view to framing similar legislation.

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WAGE REDUCTIONS ARE NOT EXPECTED

Continuing Agreements at High Levels Looked To to Furnish Basis for New Contracts—Unemployment Not Yet Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, now in this city for the meeting of the executive council, declared last night that reports crediting him with having said that Labor would undertake a nation-wide strike rather than submit to wage reductions were false.

"There are not going to be any wage reductions, I believe," said Mr. Duncan. "Take the condition in my own trade, for example. We have wage agreements that are in effect until 1922. What is the use of being disturbed about the prospect of reductions under those circumstances?"

"It is true, of course, that wage agreements are coming to their terminations from time to time, but they will be renewed on the basis of the wages received by men engaged in similar lines of work. I am optimistic on the entire situation."

"There are a great many articles in the press which deal with unemployment, large immigration, and reduction in wages, but I do not see much foundation for them. The number of men laid off in the various trades was less than in any previous presidential campaign. I do not think unemployment is likely to be serious."

"As for immigration, we are told at great length about the number of people coming into the country, but the papers keep very quiet about the number leaving it. I think it will be found that for every 20,000 Italian immigrants coming in, 30,000 are going back to their native land."

"I said nothing whatsoever about a nation-wide strike, or reduced wages. My only statements to the press here have been that the matter of strikes was in the hands of the local unions, not of the American Federation of Labor. The federation has nothing to do with calling strikes."

JAPANESE TO QUIT NICOLAYEVSK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lieutenant General Tanaka, Minister of War in Japan, was quoted in advices received here yesterday as saying that "the authorities have decided to withdraw from Nicolayevsk this year, but this does not in the least mean the evacuation forever from the port. It is true that wintering in the port is not an impossibility, but the authorities have concluded that it would be safer for the Japanese to withdraw for the remaining period of the current year so as to pass the winter at Alexandrovsk, in view of the considerably laborious preparations that wintering in the port of Nicolayevsk requires. The government intends to winter at the port next year, when every necessary preparation for the purpose will be completed."

ACCORD REACHED ON REPARATION AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Earl of Derby was today received by Georges Leygues, the Premier, and it is understood that various minor points about procedure in respect of the reparations problem were finally settled. Accord between France and England on the steps to be taken is believed to be complete. There is to be, as previously stated a meeting of experts to hear the Germans at Brussels, and a subsequent meeting of government representatives, including finance ministers,

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probably at Geneva, though the latter assembly will not take place till Upper Silesia has, by plebiscite, elected for autonomy, Germany, or Poland. This will take the proceedings into February.

A report will be presented to the Reparations Commission, which will decide the amount of the indemnity, and then ask the premiers to confer about guarantees and penalties for non-execution. France hopes for an enormous sum, but the sum she looks for is regarded in expert quarters as excessive. Indeed prolonged proceedings can hardly turn to the advantage of France.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Both Bulgaria and Austria are expected to apply for admission to the League of Nations, which meets in its first assembly next week at Geneva. Bulgaria has already applied, and no difficulties of a serious character appear to be raised by France. The claim is based on the contention that the Bulgarian people are not responsible for the decision of the former king, and that Bulgaria has entirely broken away from the past and is ready to start all engagements. She is peaceful and seeks an understanding with her neighbors. In consequence of her apparent sincerity, she is considered to be in a different position from the other vanquished nations.

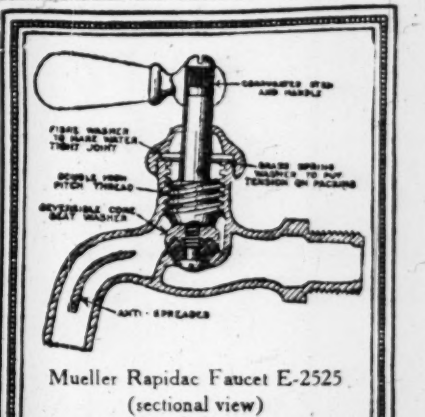
Austria is also desirous of entering the League, though no formal notification has yet been sent. Leon Bourgeois, René Viviani and Gabriel Hanotaux, the French delegates, have had a long interview with Mr. Leygues and leave for Geneva on Saturday.

The French and Belgian Governments have addressed the correspondence relative to the military accord to the secretary of the League. The clauses of the Treaty are not submitted, but an explanation of the purpose and scope is given. Whether this has satisfied the provisions of the Covenant may be a matter for discussion.

NEW FORESTRY POLICY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Recommendation that the next Administration adopt a new forestry policy was made by the federal government in addition and Pulp Association at its meeting held in the Congress Hotel here yesterday. The recommendation, which concerns more than \$50,000,000 which will be spent in the next five years by the federal government in addition to large amounts by the states in which forests are situated, have been approved by Col. William B. Greely, Chief of the United States Forest Service, by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and by numerous organizations representing the paper, lumber and publishing trades. A report by the association urges that the state and federal governments acquire forest land and land for reforestation and extend federal supervision of state and private forests and reforestation.



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Gradus ad Parnassum

Taro was our house boy last year in Kobe; a station not at all menial, for our house was small, under the fiftieth government of his mother Kiku-san, the Chrysanthemum, and she had negotiated for him a handsome study off the parlor. It was only a small room eight by eight, furnished with a kitchen table and an armchair with a faded, very hard flat cushion. Taro insisted on the chair, though any chair was vastly uncomfortable to him, and his legs did not quite reach the floor. But he was ambitious. He proposed to himself to be "big and strong" like the Europeans. Europeans sat in chairs. From the cradle to the high chair they went. He was sorry his mother had not known how he would regret having never sat in a high chair. As it was, he sat in his arm chair "like anything." And remained a short, squat middle-school student, with a round plebeian face, ruddy, flat-nosed. The Chrysanthemum assured us she was a daughter of a samurai, but Taro belied it. He was of no Daimio stock. The old official class Japanese has a narrow face, beautiful to western eyes, for the typical nose is rather like the classical Roman, and the pale face like old ivory. Taro was rosy brown. He might have passed for a Mongol.

Winter and summer, he wore the blue and white cotton kimono of the Japanese school boy. When not in his study, bent over modern book-keeping, the Chinese language, Japanese literature or English composition, he assisted his mother by serving at table. I hesitate to call him a butler, both because our house was so small, and because he had certain habits that proper proud butlers would blush for. He was not averse to pausing as he handed dishes around, and calmly correcting the Japanese pronunciation of a visiting missionary from Nagasaki, or dropping some philosophical observation of his own into a discussion we had thought complete without him.

His English vocabulary was remarkable. We often used to take him to the theater with us, his delight on these occasions destroyed all our faith in faded oriental calm and found his interpreting full of rich Elizabethan words which he had mined and treasured from a middle school course in Shakespeare. Shakespeare and Thoreau were his two favorite English authors. Western humor, however, was beyond him. In vain we explained, in the midst of household contretemps, that this or that was a joke. Taro would pause, review the jest, and then solemnly respond: "Ha, ha! I understand. Ha, ha!" He was quick at one thing. He could make poetry after the hokku fashion.

"A verse, Taro," we would say. "Oh, see the moon! It is a fan without a handle." This is no fair example of his art. He really knew, as most Japanese schoolboys do, the whole range of Japanese metaphor, and he tied beautiful verses to the trees in spring, or beating his breast, went out under the autumn moon in our small garden, and spent whole evenings at poetizing.

When we left Kobe, he attended us to the station, shepherding our baggage, and as we got into the car presented us with a package of towels (he must have expended most of our parting gift of silver on them) and some charming wee envelopes, for chadai. In envelopes the size of a postage stamp one places tips in Japan. They know that naked money will not do. Barbarians do these things.

Perhaps we imagined that Taro found some ray of sunshine in the parting that his words described as so lamentable a loss. We did imagine that a secret and tumultuous joy shot through his sadness at the parting. He was certainly not so forlorn as Kiku-san, nor any of the rest. I now realize that he looked for distance between us as good, for could he not write to us and exercise the English language? On the steamer we found the first of his letters.

"Tears drop from eyes like the spring rain." This he who had been so gay wrote. "All day and all night I sleep not at the thought of the parting so soon to come between the kindest of all teachers and the most unworshipful of students. Great distance comes between us. A thousand miles maybe. What can I do?"

"Only means is that your information to us remains delightful." Answering Taro has been a great problem, for like the follow-up advertisements from a Calgary real estate dealer of whom I once thoughtlessly asked a map, Taro has always been regular, lengthy, the more regular and the more lengthy under neglect.

"We are all well," he wrote once. "Momo is now a nice girl. Mother is a good servant who has been attending diligently for over 10 years. I am working in the export department of Kuri-kawa, a young gentleman not tall, the hair nicely divided, merry-hearted and a lover of joking and of haikai as ever. Lastly our pet, Niki, is 4 years of age and good behavior now. He learnt how to be gentle and play. Nice cat."

Sometimes he was more poetic. "Momo is ojisan." Ojisan is a grandfather. "On the contrary its rent is raised high," he lamented. "The garden is miserable sight which has been painted by the mischievous Jack Frost. I mean the face of the garden is ugly looking but by and

by it will be come a nice girl of garden again." He always sent his letters in those long, fragile envelopes with delicate cherry petals and fans on them that stirred the memory, and he wrote on the long streamers of paper that brought back the flute boy's piping under the hill, and the mists on the iris in the obe garden.

Occasionally, writing in his pale spencerian across pine branch and maple leaf in the rice paper, he dwelt on greater affairs. "How glad you Americans are to have such a popular actor of the universal stage, the President Woodrow Wilson."

"As far as I know, he is a man precisely sure of himself, a man talking into the world of affairs the authority that belongs to the head of a university, a man essentially an idealist, but an idealist with a large and assured knowledge of men, the President always trust in himself alone. . . . He must be largely recorded on the world history as well as David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau and the Prussian militarism. Much for that."

It was shortly after this classic commentary that I was suddenly surprised to receive a telegram. "I will call upon the Thursday, Taro," we awaited Thursday, mystified and agog. Wednesday a letter came. It explained, and had been mailed on his departure from Kobe, that Heaven was kind and fortune was a basket overflowing and he, Taro, the clerk who had since our departure earned 25 yen a month—\$1.12½—had been promoted to New York. He would be a merry-hearted young gentleman keeping books in America and learning all things for three years.

Taro arrived. Our Taro, but not so. Gone was the humble blue cotton kimono. Come was a Panama hat and a palm-beach suit and a pearl stickpin in a scarlet tie.

But he bowed in the same old way. Only when he lifted his head the chest stuck out like a cadet's and the beam on his flat face was like tropical sunshine. It was ecstasy.

And his trip. He had come "with another young gentleman," the two of them first class, and at the firm's expense, and they went from the boat to the Palace Hotel. "Nice place," said Taro, with not a little patronage.

He and the other young gentleman had visited the Grand Cañon. It was not like Fuji, no, not like Fuji, but did Americans not make pilgrimages there, going down as they in Nippon went up, to pay respects to what is beautiful and holy in this world. And what poetries could he purchase to quote to his friends in Kobe. He had postponed his letters until we should instruct him in this matter.

They had wired ahead, he and the other young gentleman, to the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. "Kindly reserve one room and two baths."

"Two rooms and a bath, you mean," we remonstrated. "One room and two baths—more elegant so," he instructed us. (And who had had this magnificent young man as a house boy have ever since tried to ask with swank at even a humble hotel for two baths with a room.)

The Blackstone had obliged, and the two of them had beheld Chicago but they had decided that "it is no matter if Kobe is small and has no stockyards."

We hear from Taro occasionally. He sends us a poem from Coney Island, with pen and ink sketches of festive scenes his sober western teachers do not aspire to. He writes, on painted rice paper that dearly reminds of Kobe, of "the white wayness of beloved Broadway when snow and the five o'clock light show through the window of a taxicab," and once he came to call to show us the souvenirs of "most wonderful New York" which he proposed sending to his mother, Kiku-san, who still cooks, and to Momo such a charming wrist watch and a silver-chased fountain pen, and two safety razors. "Wonderful instruments."

We pant after Taro, quite breathless, as he ascends Parnassus.

Wynkoop's Bay, Java

When the mist was spreading over the rice fields, the traveler set out down the hot white road which leads to the sea. The sun flashed up behind the volcano, and the ringing notes of a coppersmith announced the new day; he was answered by a maternal bird. The road wound along the bottom of the valley whose gentle slopes were scalloped in terraces mounting step by step to the jungle line. Then came plantations and gardens gleaming like lacquer in the tropical sunshine; white dressed natives were scattered over the broad plantations.

The road was mounting now. The traveler began to pass through virgin forest which gave shelter from the light; to cross turbulent rivers thundering down from the volcanoes which grow colder each year. Their pent-up fires are waning; the rivers of molten glass stiffen year by year, and the glad tide of forest surges over them. Evening comes on. The weird cries of birds cease, and there is heard the deep rustling of toucans' wings overhead, as they beat up to roost. A pearl-gray mist settles down in the valley; only the tallest palms poke their heads up through this. The buffaloes are lumbering homeward through the bamboo grove, and, reaching a village just as night descends, the traveler seeks shelter in a little grass-thatched hut raised a few feet above the dew-drenched ground.

At daylight he starts off again; the scenery is wilder now, and there are no plantations. Gilt butterflies frolic in the sunshine, and slender green snakes with grotesque heads hang from the bushes twining themselves round stems. At last the road lifts gently in a long hill. It is late afternoon now, and the short shadows of the palm trees have stretched themselves out a little and taken shape as the perspective is adjusted. The brow of the hill is reached and there right below, flashing in the sun, spreading out and away to the distant horizon, is the blue sea, calm as a lake. It is the glitter of the Indian Ocean.

NO. 20 ST. JAMES' SQUARE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was with great interest that I heard the news that Messrs. Hampton and Sons, the well-known London auctioneers, had acquired this historic house for their estate department, and a visit to it confirmed my gratification that a place so beautiful should have fallen into appreciative hands. Empty and forlorn as it now is, the past seems to haunt its every corner, and I came home to dream of all its glories; and this is what I saw:

I was in a sedan chair, borne across St. James' Square with its dim oil lamps toward the southeast corner, one of a crowd of many guests of the house. Now a coach and four would pass us, or fall behind into its place; now a link-boy would press forward with "Show a light, Sir?" and be driven back by a running footman with his cane. My men stopped at last; I gave them their shilling, with a groat for luck, and descended, to pass in my turn up the gracefully curved steps to a door with carved panels and charming twin knockers of honey-suckle pattern, under a doorway that brought to my mind the portico of the Erechtheum, so many and so Grecian were its cornices and moldings.

There in the hall, with its medallions of classic trophies, was the porter, standing before the great hooded leather chair I had seen but yesterday in a mouldy basement room, who bowed us into the inner hall with its gilded alcove, and its staircase with the noble drawing room to which, amid a fair and gallant crowd of ladies in hoops and powder, and gentlemen in satin coats, all wearing slender swords, I pressed forward to pay my compliments to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and his lady, awaiting us above. The drawing-room, with its windows set open to the summer air blowing across the green square without, pleased me much, the delicate moulding of rams' heads along the dado especially. A picture of Mr. Garrick over the mantelpiece, in a mighty fine frame, and the mantelpiece itself with its panels of Apollo and the hours and the flute and lyre players, fair classic figures, to either side, also pleased my eye, and the damasked walls, and the moulded ceiling with its soft background coloring of pink and faint blue-green and here and there a brighter blue, here was Sir Watkin himself, who bade us welcome to his new house, and presented us to a modest gentleman in brown beside him, the famous Mr. Adam, to whose design every detail of this noble edifice is due. On my asking for her ladyship, I was told that she was in the saloon, and passing through a doorway set in an alcove above, which, in a panel, was a noble landscape, I found myself in a yet larger room, with a great vaulted ceiling adorned with classic moulding of wreaths and lovers and griffins, paintings in grisaille and in full color mightily set off by a black and gold vase or two here and there. Lady Wynne stood by the great, rounded bay window, looking out over a paved courtyard bounded at one side by a graceful arched screen—to shut off His Grace of Leeds' stables, said my lady—and at the end by a tall stone front with five grouped windows.

"Our stables," said our hostess, "and very finely Mr. Adam hath made them, to be an ornament and not a disfigurement, as is too often the case with town houses."

Having made my bow, I passed back, noting as I went the paintings on the doors, copied by Mr. Adam's wish, who had seen them at Naples, from those charming paintings of the Hours and Cupids which all lovers of the antique admire; and so into my lady's sitting and dressing rooms, open this night to all might see Mr. Adam's skill in small things as well as great. Here was a mantelpiece whose like I had not seen, white, with three encaustic panels of Roman gods and goddesses richly colored, and between them swags of green ivy-leaves inlaid in marble. Beyond this again was the dressing room, whose ceiling was a dome set on four segmental arches; and about the walls were great cupboards whose doors opened at a touch and showed drawers, wardrobes, toilet table, all delicately wrought, the mantelpiece of white poppy buds set on a pale gray marble ground. Beyond this was the powdering closet—which the day before I had taken for a bathroom—and here, too, I saw the hand of Mr. Adam in the very knobs and handles of the shutters and the doors, all wrought as if for a prince's hall of state. Returning again to the drawing room, I met Lady Wynne, who begged us to go downstairs and take some refreshment, which was set out, she said, in the eating room below. So down the grand staircase to the hall again, and into this fine room under the doorway that, with its Corinthian columns, might have been the portal of an ancient temple; and there was supper set out under a gray and salmon colored ceiling with white mouldings such as Mr. Adam loves. But my eye was caught by a mighty pretty mirror, in which I could both see the hand of Mr. Adam and also the open door of another room in which there was but yet little company save a group of musicians, making ready, it seemed, for a concert. A gentleman by me whispered that we were to have a treat, since the new Italian singer was to perform; and I thought it well, my curiosity being excited, to see the room before all the company had crowded it. If I had admired elsewhere, here I was enraptured. The ceiling was adorned with circular and oblong panels from the hand of Madam Angelica Kauffmann; the mantelpiece showed Apollo seated among the Muses, and the walls were divided from top to bottom into great panels with white plaster work of wreaths and flutes and cupids, all upon a ground of dullish pink.

Into this room for the concert came Sir Watkin and his lady, and near them sat an uneasy-looking gentleman in blue, with a brocade waistcoat, who was always for catching their attention, and yet was seemingly avoided by some of the company. I whispered to my neighbor, Dr. Burney, a little humorous-faced gentleman, in a mighty fuss over the music, to know who he might be; and he bade me "Hush, Sir, hush; I will tell you later." So when the singing was over, and the company had made a move, my friend, having spoken to Sir Watkin and the singer, came back to me and asked me to come up to the drawing room with him, and he would tell me the story.

"What story?" says I. "Why, Sir, the story of the picture over the mantelpiece, but mind you, Sir, Sir Watkin knows nothing of the matter, and it is not fit he should. That gentleman in the blue, Sir, is Mr. Dance, of the Royal Academy, and he used Mrs. Garrick scurvily over that picture. 'Tis, as you see, Mr. Garrick as Richard III, and Mr. Garrick was to have had it at 100 guineas. The place was cleared for it upon her walls, when Mr. Dance, who was dining with them, told Mr. Garrick that he could sell it for 50 or 100 guineas more to Sir Watkin here. 'Well, Sir,' says Mr. Garrick in a maze, 'and you mean to make it?' 'Yes,' says Mr. Dance, 'I think I shall.' 'Think no more of the picture,' said Mr. Garrick, as quoted in a short time you shall see a better one there." And when Mrs. Garrick came down next morning, he leads her to the place that should have held the portrait, and shows her her own face in a mirror, peeping over her shoulder in his playful fashion the better to see her face of surprise. That mirror, Sir, cost him 25 guineas more than the portrait should have done; and Sir Watkin here has the portrait which he purchased in all innocence, and has bestowed on it the splendid frame you see."

I thanked him for his courtesy, and wondered at the artist who owed his life to Mr. Garrick who had introduced him to all his friends; and I turned away. The remainder of the company moving upstairs set me on going, and I passed out; and knew no more till I was roused by the morning sounds of London, and knew it was a dream.

And I set one thing against the other, the splendid scenes of my vision against the sordid darkness of the underground kitchens I had seen in a July day; the lovely sedan chair Mr. Adam had made for my lady, with its inlaid medallions of classic figures upon the lighter figured wood against the low attic in which her household had slept so long; and I thought that the proud inscription upon the basement cisterns,

St W: Wms: WYNN'S
HOUSE BEGUN
AUG: 1771
FINISHED
AUG: 1774

would have pleased me better had Mr. Adam thought more of the servants of the household than of the handles of the wardrobe doors. But I remembered that this was unjust, for he only did as other architects, and carried out his work to please his client. And the vision of beauty which he had created was for all, not for Sir Watkin and his lady only; and it will abide. But Mrs. Garrick is not there, nor Sir Watkin's other purchases, nor yet the damask on the Walls of the saloon; but Adams' work remains, and all should see it who care for noble work and that reverent craftsman love which cannot leave the smallest detail slovenly or uncared-for.

Rivalry

This morning as I sit on my sun porch, which is quite up among the trees, and study and work, I become conscious that my little friend with the silver voice has returned for the fall and winter. Just what he looks like, I cannot tell you, for in truth I have never seen him, but this much I do know, he is dramatic and very affected. His one little song consists of but three notes, in the descending order of the scale, but they are sent forth with such a tremolo and ascend that I am sure he must be rehearsing for some grand symphony. Yes, this must be true, and I also see that there is to be great competition for first place in this recital, for from another part of the garden, now comes the same little throbbing song, and yet a third, I hear—ah! rivalry, rivalry!

DICKENS AND THE DAILY NEWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In a curiously interesting article in The Nineteenth Century and After, Mr. Jesse Quail reveals, for the first time, the reasons which caused Charles Dickens, in 1846, to throw up the editorship of the Daily News, in the founding of which he had so large a share, after occupying the position for less than three weeks. The question has always been something of a mystery. One of the most typical incidents in the life of the great novelist is the energy and devotion with which he threw himself into the work of establishing what was afterwards to become one of London's greatest daily newspapers. Yet, less than three weeks after the first number had come from the press, "brought home by Charles at two o'clock in the morning, January 21st," for so Mrs. Dickens wrote on the copy still preserved at the Daily News office, less than three weeks after this great event, for which he had labored so hard, Dickens had left the editorial chair and was planning to go abroad "to write a new book."

Very little light is thrown on the matter by John Forster in his biography, and such mention as is made of the incident only deepens the impression that it was touched upon lightly of a set purpose. "No opinion need be offered," writes Forster, as quoted by Mr. Quail, "as to where most of the blame lay, and it would be useless now to apportion the share that might possibly have belonged to him; but, owing to this cause, his editorial work began with such diminished ardor that its brief continuance could not but be looked for."

But why? What was it that caused Dickens to grapple with his editorial work with such diminished ardor that he threw it up altogether in less than three weeks? The answer is given in full by Dickens himself in a letter written on February 26, 1846, to Mr. Evans, one of the proprietors of the Daily News. This letter, which was rescued from destruction, some 50 years ago, has been in Mr. Quail's possession for some time, but, as he explains in his article, "consideration for the feelings of individuals concerned has delayed its publication." Such reasons, however, as previously existed against publication exist no longer, and so Mr. Quail proceeds to give the letter "verbatim et literatim from the original."

As has been said, the letter is addressed to Mr. Evans, and is dated from Devonshire Terrace, "Thursday twenty-sixth February, 1846." Dickens plunges into the matter at once. Evidently replying to a question from Evans as to why Dickens, in a previous letter, had addressed himself to him, Evans, rather than to Bradbury, the other partner in the firm, Dickens writes: "I addressed you, because I am not in that state of feeling with reference to your partner, which would render personal negotiations with him agreeable to me. I consider that his interposition between me and almost every act of mine at the newspaper office, was as disrespectful to me as injurious to the enterprise. And I entertain so strong a sentiment on this point, that I have already informed my successor in the Editorship that I would, on no account, attend

any meeting of Proprietors at which he was likely to be present."

Dickens then goes on to cite two flagrant instances where Bradbury had trespassed upon his province, and to insist that the position in which he found himself placed in these two cases was both galling and offensive. "I conceive I have a right," he says, "to claim so much consideration as to hold your partner bound in both these instances to have fulfilled my engagements without the least inquiry, and then to have come to me and said anything in reference to them that he desired to say." After referring with regret to Bradbury's treatment of his father, John Dickens, who was in charge of the reporting staff of the new paper, Dickens continues regarding Bradbury: "Finding greater difficulties and discouragements at first, than he anticipated, but which anyone with a knowledge of newspapers could easily foresee, and would steadily overcome, he seems to me to have become possessed of the idea that everybody receiving a salary in return for his services, is his natural enemy, and should be suspected and mistrusted accordingly. I have reason to believe that this is not my own idea alone, and that it has its influence in the working of the paper. . . . Of Mr. Bradbury as separated from the newspaper," he adds, "I entertain my old high opinion. I hold him, as separated from the newspaper, in old regard. But cannot separate him from it sufficiently, at this time, to affect a cordiality which (remembering the whole history of my connection with it) I do not feel."

"Therein," says Mr. Quail, "lay the whole trouble; it was because his authority in the work of the paper was disregarded and almost every act of it set aside by the management that he speedily resigned."

As to how this letter came to be preserved Mr. Quail has an interesting story to tell. "Some 50 years ago," he says, "this letter was rescued, with other Dickens letters, from the waste heap, by the intelligence and sharpness of a mere youth. About that time Mr. Evans, of the firm of Bradbury and Evans, to whom it is addressed, was the director of a company of which no more need be said here than that its offices were in the neighborhood of Covent Garden. In clearing out his private office on one occasion Mr. Evans handed over to a junior a quantity of waste papers which he wished to have destroyed. The junior thought he had better examine the waste to see that no documents of value had got into it by mistake. Among other things he found several letters from Charles Dickens to Mr. Evans, and these, presumably with the consent of his employer, who did not seem to care what became of them, he was allowed to retain as mementoes."

Bluestockings of the Past

The bluestocking has come into her own! Quite properly in a volume published for the fiftieth anniversary of Vassar College, Prof. Myra Reynolds of the University of Chicago marshals Lady Jane Grey, Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, Mary Ward and dozens more. Their exploits are many, their fame solid. There are moments in scanning the celebration of these learned ladies when Bryn Mawr and Vassar grads seem but shadows of a robust bluestocking past.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mum's the word in the flower trade in the United States just now. An unusual season has brought the great chrysanthemum crop into bloom several weeks earlier than usual, with the result that the flower markets are a perfect sea of yellow blossoms, with "mums" of other hues as accentuating notes here and there. The only fly in the amber, so far as the trade is concerned, is the possibility that the early flowering of the mums will result in a shortage when Thanksgiving Day comes.

There are many attractive chrysanthemums among those which bloom early, but it is when the Bonnafons come in that the season is on. This is a great tangled-headed bloom of pure yellow, and is queen of the market so long as it lasts.

Nearly all of the large cities in the United States have a great fondness for chrysanthemums, and fully 300,000 are sold every season. This is fewer, of course, than carnations and roses, but then, the season for chrysanthemums is much shorter.

The chrysanthemum is a very old flower. Nobody can say just how old it is, but undoubtedly it has been known to the Japanese for at least 2000 years. Its cultivation in gardens can be traced back fully 700 years. The name, though, by which we know the plant came from the Greek words, chrysos, gold, and anthemion, a flower.

The flower reached Europe in the seventeenth century, but was not known as a chrysanthemum then, and it was nearly a 100 years later that the large flowering varieties made their appearance. They seem to have reached America about 1847, but the flowers of that day were insignificant compared with the tremendous blooms of the present time.

While the chrysanthemum is commonly supposed to have originated in Japan, it really came from China in the first place. Mention is made of it in the writings of Confucius, who lived 500 years B. C. He called it the Li-ki, which means in Chinese the ninth moon.

It is now associated more closely with Japan than almost any other flower, except, perhaps, the cherry blossom. Moreover, it has been adopted for the crest and official seal of the emperor, and is found on the stamps of Japan in its 16-petaled form. It is also the emblem of Japan's most exalted order, being the decoration which is conferred on royal personages who may visit the country. Every year a great fête is held in the Imperial Gardens of Tokyo on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, and upon the card of invitation appears a chrysanthemum stamped in gold. It is believed that this celebration was started in the year 900, and it has been held all down the centuries.

It is said that England grows better chrysanthemums than any other country in the world, and before the war there were 500 acres of greenhouses devoted to their cultivation within 20 miles of London. The flower has a longer period of bloom in England than in America, and English gardeners speak of it as the flower which

Fills with joy the floral breach
Twixt waning summer and welcome
spring.

DOWNWARD TREND IN PRICES OF COAL

One Dollar Drop in Brooklyn—
Inquiry to Be Made of Report
That a Ring of Profiteers
Is Hoarding a Large Quantity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Although operators and dealers claim that the steady decline in coal prices since the announcement of William M. Calder, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, that unless prices were reduced reasonably by December 1 he would urge nationalization of the mines, is due to more abundant transportation facilities and increased production of bituminous coal, the real cause, according to investigators, is realization by operators and dealers that the public has reached the limit of forbearance and refuses longer to be victimized by unreasonable prices.

In Brooklyn, retail anthracite prices have dropped \$1 a ton this week, according to Harry E. Lewis, district attorney, who has been investigating high prices here. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expected the coal situation to be cleared soon. The \$1 drop was encouraging, he thought, proving that the investigation by public officials in that borough had convinced the dealers they could not go on at the present rate, for neither authorities nor public will stand for it.

This drop was merely a beginning, said Mr. Lewis. Coal in Brooklyn was still higher than in Manhattan; the price was outrageous. It must and would fall. The authorities intend to see that the people have sufficient coal at a reasonable price. He intended to investigate the report that a ring of profiteers was hoarding a large quantity of coal.

The year's maximum in production of bituminous coal was reached during the week ending October 30, when there was an estimated total output of 12,338,000 net tons, an increase of 97,000 tons over the preceding week. Coal Age reports. The 1920 output is estimated at only 7,000,000 tons behind that of 1917. Transportation facilities are said to be improving, and labor losses declining. Miners seemed disposed to give efficient service, resulting in record production. The domestic demand is smaller, because of warm weather and absorption of considerable tonnage released by the suspension of the Great Lakes priority order.

Production of anthracite during the last week of October amounted to 1,496,000 net tons, a decrease of 11.5 per cent from the preceding week. This is attributed to a holiday celebration by the miners. The better rate of production recently has caused a less active demand for domestic coal, but the supply is said to be far short of the dealer's demands.

Priority Rights Abused

Commissioner Aitchison Tells Why
Order Was Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Differences of opinion as to the value of priority orders were brought out yesterday at the convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, when Clyde B. Aitchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that priority orders had been greatly abused, and that this was the reason why the order had been suspended.

Much more coal, he said, had been shipped on public utility account than was actually needed for the daily requirements of the utilities. The commission's order, which granted public utilities preference in coal distribution, was intended, he said, to supply current needs only, not to provide coal for storage.

H. M. Aylesworth, an executive officer of the National Electric Light Association, presented the utilities' side of the question. He said that when the priority orders were in effect, the utilities of the country were able to get enough coal to keep them going, but that since they had been suspended it had been absolutely impossible for some utilities to get sufficient coal.

On more than one occasion certain utilities had been on the point of closing down, and would have been compelled to close in a few hours if they had not received additional supplies of coal. This situation, he said, is dangerous, and it would be a calamity if great public utilities like the street railroads, gas and electric companies, of New York and other large cities, were allowed to shut down on account of the failure of the fuel supply. He urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to revive the order for coal-car priority in favor of the public utilities. Discussion of this and other aspects of car service will continue today.

WRONG ADVICE KEEPS ALIENS FROM FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Labor is often kept away from the place where it is needed because of advice given immigrants by relatives and friends who are ignorant of national oppor-

tunities, according to the Inter-Racial Council. Many good farmers never get to farms because their friends, centered in cities, do not know of farm opportunities. The council figures that the distribution of 90 per cent of immigration to the United States is thus determined.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY TAKES LOOK AHEAD

Reorganization Is Discussed Following Recent Defeat—Plan Proposed Is Said to Resemble Republican's Working Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Having somewhat recovered from the effects of the overwhelming defeat at the polls in the recent national elections, representative Democrats have begun taking stock of the political situation preparatory to the formulation of a program to reorganize and coordinate their party machinery. Several conferences of an informal character have been held in Washington in the last few days, the purpose of them being to take counsel as to the measures that should be adopted to recover from the debacle and set up a united front to the strongly-intrenched enemy. The Democrats who took part in the conference, far from exhibiting signs of demoralization, displayed unusual determination to place the Democratic Party machine on a working basis again.

Realizing the extent of the ground to be regained, the men who participated in this week's discussions decided that the first thing to do is to start a campaign to build up a national organization of the type which the Republican Party built up during the last four years and which was one of the great factors in making the Republican victory so complete and sweeping.

Board of Strategy Meets

The members of the board of strategy that discussed the situation confronting the Democrats gathered round Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, who was prominently associated with the management of the Cox campaign. Bernard M. Baruch, financier of New York, who on many occasions has aided the Democrats financially, took part in the reorganization discussions. As a rule, he is one of the Democrats who gain prominence when the party's treasury needs replenishing. His participation in the discussions at this time may indicate the possibility that he is to adopt a new rôle in Democratic councils, no less a rôle, in fact, than that of national organizer.

The selection of Mr. Baruch to reorganize the Democratic Party and build up a nation-wide machine would be in itself a political event. At the moment indications plainly point to him as the man best fitted to undertake to do for the Democratic Party the work that has been so successfully performed for the Republicans by William H. Hays, chairman of the national committee.

Mr. Baruch, admittedly, would bring to the task of national organizer qualities which the average politician does not possess. His capacity as an administrator and executive, is shown by his past achievements, both in private business and the government's service during the war, when he acted as chairman of the War Industries Board. His political background is progressive, and his financial influence in itself is not likely to be overlooked by a party that conducted a presidential campaign under the shadow of a rake that in spite of his friendship for President Wilson, he held aloof from the various Democratic factions whose mutual animosities contributed in some degree to the ineffectiveness of the Democratic campaign.

New Order Assured

These considerations undoubtedly will weigh heavily in selecting a national Democratic organizer to replace George White as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. White was not the appointee of a caucus of Democrats. He was really selected by Gov. James M. Cox to conduct his campaign, and there would be little hesitation, it is believed, in displacing him in the interests of party welfare.

The first thing, then, that the Democrats will undertake to do is to select an organizer who will take the entire country as his field and build from the ground where no organization exists. For the moment it is insisted that talk of party leaders and standard bearers should be entirely avoided, and the entire energy of the party devoted to organization and the elimination of factionalism.

The extent to which factionalism existed in the Democratic ranks was strongly shown at the San Francisco convention in the bitterness of the fight between the White House faction and the state leaders who ultimately succeeded in nominating Governor Cox. The bitter feud was really carried into the campaign. William Jennings Bryan was not the only one who sulked in his tent. There were Democratic "wheel horses" like Albert S. Bursleson who stayed at home and as a consequence got on the "blacklist" of the national committee.

It is probable that President Wilson will be eliminated as a political factor when he lays down the mantle of office next March. He may offer advice and guidance, but his active leadership has already ended. There is no likelihood that Governor Cox will occupy a position of dominance. His overwhelming defeat by seven or eight million votes will of necessity affect his political prestige. That he should be regarded as the leader of the Democratic Party is not borne out by political experience.

HIGHER TEACHING STANDARD URGED

Discussion at the New England
Joint Convention Emphasizes
Need of New Salary Scale
and More Thorough Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—While increases in the salaries paid to the teachers in the United States must come to provide an incentive to the right kind of instructors, the high standards of teacher-training and the question of school efficiency must not be lost sight of in meeting educational problems, speakers emphasized at yesterday's session of the joint convention of five New England superintendents' and teachers' associations. This conference, which is expected to be accepted by P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States, as the regional conference for the New England states, devoted the two meetings yesterday to a detailed consideration of the question of training teachers for service in rural and urban schools.

After reviewing the trend of the population in New England, and generally throughout the country, from the countries to the cities, Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education of the State of Maine, opened the discussion of training teachers for rural positions. He cited certain interesting figures on the financial side of education, pointing out that the people of the United States pay far more for shoe leather than they do for education.

"According to the best estimates," Mr. Thomas said, "\$750,000,000 is spent annually in this country for education. We pay twice that sum yearly to prepare for war in time of peace, and yet education is one of the greatest factors for the preservation of peace. In Maine, we spent \$6,000,000 last year for gasoline and two-thirds of that for education. The recent railroad law added, with a stroke of the executive pen, an annual burden of \$12.50 on every citizen, but the annual per capita cost of education is still \$7.05.

More Money Needed

"We are spending a considerable sum of money for our schools, but even now we do not spend enough. Our buildings need more art and music rooms, more libraries and gymnasiums. The students have a right to education, to an appreciation of the arts, and an opportunity to discover for what they are best fitted. But above all, the good teacher is essential, and rural teacher-training is not yet equal to providing the teachers needed."

Mr. Thomas declared that instruction of a differentiated type must be provided for teachers who are going into rural communities. They must be able to talk the language of the communities, he said, and know how to sympathize with the people of the rural districts. This, however, the speaker went on, must be preceded by a state of rural school organization that provides a definite career, with a definite objective and promising a definite income.

The discussion that followed Mr. Thomas' speech was devoted mainly to supervision, several of the speakers taking the position that the outstanding question in rural education is that of supervision. Some of the suggestions made were for the establishment of summer schools providing specialized rural educational training; for the more effective use of teachers' conferences; and for a closer understanding and help between teachers and supervisors and superintendents. Changes in the courses offered by normal schools to include those covering rural education were urged, and several suggestions were made in favor of setting a minimum standard of training in post secondary school institutions.

Urban School Problems

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the urban school teaching problems. Miss Bertha M. McConkey, assistant superintendent of schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, asserted, in opening the discussion, that the qualifications of teachers will become the biggest issue once teachers' salaries have reached their proper place. The nation, she said, and the people should have a voice as to what these should be, she said, and effort should be made to warn teachers unfitted for the work, and to invite others better qualified.

At a University last night, Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, condemned the "commodity view" of the teachers' position, declaring that the public and many leaders of education must change their estimates in order to bring the profession up to its rightful standard.

"It is time for a renaissance in education," he declared, "with the chief emphasis on improvement of the status of the teacher. The educated public must take the lead in the reform, but teachers themselves must play a great part in it in spite of the difficulties under which they labor. They must stand for higher requirements in the profession as earnestly as they stand for higher salaries. They must abandon provincial, reactionary and narrow views of their own work, achieve a scientific and broadly social view of the functions and methods of education, and if they can not themselves carry the vision into immediate practice, they must insist that their successors be enabled to do so."

PITTSBURGH MAYOR CRIED DOWN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Protesting against the presence of Mayor E. V. Babcock in the reviewing stand

because the city recently issued a permit for what they termed a "pro-German tag day," scores of overseas veterans who took part in the Armistice Day parade here refused to march past the stand. After vainly trying to make a speech, which was drowned by the cries of spectators and marchers, Mayor Babcock left the stand and the parade proceeded.

CHANGE IN SOUTH TOWARD TARIFF

Trend to Protection for American
Industries Shown at Southern
Tariff Congress — Revision
Favored by Public Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The change in the attitude of the south toward the tariff question, from free trade to protection for American industries, was strongly shown at the recent meeting of the Southern Tariff Congress, of which John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, is president, in a two-days' conference here.

Governors, United States senators, congressmen and representatives of 15 industries of the south attended this conference, which was considered one of the most important meetings held in any part of the south since the beginning of the war. John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, voicing the sentiment of the conference, and the conclusions at which it arrived, said:

"The future salvation of this country depends on the proper protection of its producers. Unless this is provided, the high cost of living will be run up by foreign manufacturers until these United States are thrown into Bolshevism and a period of anarchy ensues. During the past seven months I have seen trainloads of Chinese passing through the south on their way to work on the plantations of Cuba. This class of labor works for a small daily wage. Its food comes cheaply, as these coolies are able to subsist and to work on a small quantity of rice daily. They form the competition the farmers of this country are going against every day under present tariff laws. Competition means nothing more than equalization, and the present laws are forcing our producers either to lower themselves to the standards of foreign labor or to go into bankruptcy. Unless protection is furnished by the tariff, American producers will have to quit. A vigorous campaign to force the public at large to realize the importance of furnishing the farmer the same protection certain pampered manufacturers have had during the war is necessary as a beginning of this period of transformation."

Stricter Immigration Laws Urged

"Stricter immigration laws also are necessary to stop the influx of undesirable aliens which has swamped our immigration stations for the past few months. The labor of this country cannot afford to compete with foreign labor which dresses in rags, eats the cheapest of foods, and exists in homes which are merely four bare walls without the comforts the American worker demands as his right, and which are his by right of the greatest civilization that ever existed on earth."

Among the other men who, in speeches to the conference, went on record as demanding a protective tariff from the next session of Congress were United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, Senator Edward J. Gay, and Senator-elect Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana. Senator-elect Broussard, who takes his seat on March 4, 1921, made his first direct statement on his policies on national issues, when he said:

"I am for a top-to-bottom revision of the American tariff laws. I am against the time-honored southern policy of 'tariff for revenue only,' for I know that today a free-trade nation cannot continue to exist. Competition of the production of tariff-protected nations will stifle her. The tariff should be made a matter of national policy, taken entirely out of politics, and put in the hands of a board which will formulate the tariff regulations to conform with the business necessities, not the political exigencies, of this nation."

Fallacy Seen in Free Trade

"All articles produced in America should be protected against the invasion of similar articles produced in other countries. It is a fallacy for the south to continue to advocate free trade, or even a tariff for revenue only. The south is now becoming a manufacturing district and she must subscribe to the doctrine of protection for her industries."

Senator Ransdell, who is very influential throughout the south, said: "What we need is a national principle of protection for home industry and a non-political, non-partisan, non-sectional board of tariff experts which shall be vested with the power and the authority to ascertain costs at home and abroad, with the object of maintaining, protecting and advancing the American standard of those engaged in any productive industry in this country, and then fixing and enforcing a rate of tariff on competitive imported goods which shall forever protect those made in our own country."

FARMER-LABOR VOTE CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Farmer-Labor Party claims 125,000 votes for its ticket in this State, with 75,000 in this City. It says it ran second in the State of Washington, received 65,000 votes in Missouri, elected six legislators in Minnesota, ran strong in North Dakota and will nominate a full ticket in the next municipal election here.

TEXT OF HAITIAN REPORT GIVEN OUT

Rear Admiral Knapp Says "Ter-
rorism" Has Been Overcome,
but Continued Peace Depends
on Maintaining Present Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department made public last night the text of the report on conditions in the interior of Haiti that has just been compiled and sent to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who was mustered into the naval service several weeks ago to investigate conditions under the joint administration of the marines and Haitian officials.

Rear Admiral Knapp was accompanied by Col. John H. Russell of the United States Marine Corps, who commands the first provisional brigade and who had charge of the marines when the irregularities complained of were alleged to have occurred. The report deals particularly with conditions at the marine base camps at Mirebalais and Las Cahobas in the midst of the bandit or "caco" region. The "terrorists" from which this section of the island had suffered has been entirely overcome, Rear Admiral Knapp stated.

"Contentment was expressed with present conditions, and I did not succeed in eliciting any sentiments of discontent," the report said of the unannounced tour of inspection into these regions.

Attitude Toward Gendarmerie

Rear Admiral Knapp brought out a fact which may throw considerable light on the charges against the Marine Corps. He found that the native population did not have great confidence in the native gendarmerie and did not want to be left to their care. He was told that the Haitian police were not averse to robbing the person, which, he said, is not a reflection on the white officers of gendarmerie.

The report said in part: "My visit was purposely unannounced. I wished to see conditions in their usual state and to avoid the preparation of any remarks on the part of the Haitian people whom I should meet, in the hope of arriving at their real opinions as closely as would be possible."

Both at Mirebalais and at Las Cahobas I asked the commanding officer of the marine detachment encamped there to invite the leading citizens to a conference with me, which was done. At both places I addressed the citizens who came, speaking in French, which they understood, telling them of my recent conversations in Washington with yourself and the Secretary of State, and of your earnest desire that everything possible should be done for the welfare of the Haitian people.

Gratitude Expressed

"At both places great gratitude was expressed over the return to peaceful conditions and a relief from the terrorism that less than a year ago had existed throughout the region due to the activities of the cacos. Contentment was expressed with present conditions and I did not succeed in eliciting any sentiments of discontent."

"Over the entire length of road traversed we constantly met people going to and from market and saw no signs of any distrust or fear or anything outside of the normal, except for the presence at one or two places en route of small detachments of marines. Houses were occupied and in the vicinity of the habitations cultivation was going on, as far as could be seen from the road. This is in marked contrast with the conditions, as described to me by Colonel Russell, that existed about a year ago when he first returned to Haiti and himself visited this same region. Then he had to go with military precautions and in danger of ambush; the roads were deserted, as were the houses, and cultivation had almost entirely ceased, due to the terrorism exerted by the cacos. All this goes to show that the country has been pacified and that the caco reign of terror is over, a fact regarding which the Haitians that I mentioned expressed the greatest satisfaction."

Continuation of Control Favored

"There was one thing that was spoken of at Mirebalais that it seems proper to bring to the attention of the department. I was told there that the people regard the marines as their friends and their assurance of peaceful conditions, but that they did not wish to be left to the care of the gendarmerie. I inquired the reason for this opinion and was told that the rank and file of the gendarmerie were people apt to rob—to take what they want without compensation by virtue of the force they could exert as members of a military organization. I have no doubt that this fear of the Haitians is too well founded. It has been, and is, the constant effort of the gendarmerie officers to instill a higher code into the men, and this is suc-

every member
get a member
in November
for Boston
Chamber of
Commerce

ceeding in large measure, but it cannot be expected that the entire force will change its habit of thinking by being placed in uniform and subjected to military control. It is unfortunate, and is not, I believe, a reflection on the gendarmerie officers, but is one of the things that must be met with patience and unremitting care. It represents one of the great difficulties attendant upon the efforts of the United States to improve conditions in Haiti.

"The improvement in conditions in the interior of Haiti has followed upon the establishment in the interior of base encampments with small outlying detachments and a continued patrol of the surrounding country from each one of these centers. In time, no doubt, the gendarmerie can take over these functions, but I believe that at present the continued tranquility of Haiti depends absolutely upon the continued application of the present order."

Naval Board Inquiry

Testimony on Results of United States
Activities in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti.—Eleven hundred and thirty-two Haitians were killed in 198 engagements since the intensive campaign of the American marines began in October, 1919, Maj. Thomas C. Turner, adjutant of the first provisional brigade of marines, testified yesterday before the naval board of inquiry, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Major Turner stated that, since the American occupation began, 17,000 bandits had been in the field at various times, and that since October, 1919, bandits to the number of 7608 had surrendered. Every indictment, according to the witness, had been offered bandits who surrendered. None of them was jailed and most of them went to work in the sugar fields.

Questioned by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, president of the board of inquiry, Major Turner testified that checking of first reports regarding the engagements showed they had been greatly overestimated.

THREE REPUBLICS TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to dispatches reaching the Department of State, a conference between the presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador is scheduled for November 15, at Amapala, Honduras. The purpose of the conference is to discuss questions of boundary between three countries, and also to reach an understanding as to what the attitude of each country shall be in the future toward exiles who are constantly seeking asylum and safe bases for revolutionary operations. An agreement on the part of the three republics represented in the forthcoming conference not to permit the right of asylum to be abused would tend to stabilize governmental conditions in these regions, it is believed.

NEW CHICAGO POLICE CHIEF APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Law enforcement is the promise made by the newly appointed chief of Chicago's police, Charles C. Fitz Morris, who was appointed on Wednesday following the resignation of John J. Garrity, who formerly held that office, and who resigned because of inability to uphold the law.

Changes in the civil service law, which would enable the chief of police to control his own department, advocated by Edwin W. Sims, president of the Chicago Crime Commission.

LEGION PLANS CANVAS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ORLANDO, Florida.—To relieve the shortage of houses in Orlando, the Orlando post of the American Legion will shortly begin the erection of a canvas city capable of housing about 500 persons, and costing \$20,000.

COOK'S
Travel Service
TIMELY SUGGESTIONS
WEST INDIES—Tropical Cruises. Two luxurious and most attractive "Winter Cruises" under Super Service—lasting 24 days and embracing CUBA, HAWAII, PANAMA, THE CANAL ZONE, COSTA RICA, etc.—will sail from New York by special steamers of THE GREAT WHITE FLEET, Jan. 20th by S. S. "Calamaries," March 12th by S. S. "Tulip."
JAPAN-CHINA, PHILIPPINES—A trip to these countries may be enjoyed to the fullest by joining one of our comprehensive escorted Spring Tours leaving the Pacific Coast Jan. 24th, Feb. 19th, March 5th, 16th, and April 2nd.
SOUTH AMERICA—Escorted Tours, exceptionally well planned and covering all the most interesting and beautiful spots of the continent, will leave New York Jan. 28th, Feb. 12th, and March 5th.
ANTIPODES—A rare opportunity to make a really interesting trip to Australia—New Zealand and the South Sea Islands is offered in our Tour leaving the Pacific Coast Jan. 5th. Optional return via Manila, China and Japan.
CALIFORNIA—Escorted Tours from New York Nov. 28th, Dec. 6th and 28th—offer the utmost in comfort and pleasure.
BERMUDA—Eight, Nine or Nineteen Day Tours, every 10 days. Inclusive Fare \$87 up.
EUROPE, Etc.—Frequent Tours—escorted and individual.
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PLYMOUTH ROCK TO BE LOWERED

Massachusetts Tercentenary Com-
mission Calls for Bids on Work
of Restoring Conditions of 1620

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Preparations for the first official exercises in connection with the Massachusetts celebration of the tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth have been practically completed by the Pilgrim tercentenary commission, which also has advertised for bids for the preliminary work in connection with the permanent memorial to the Pilgrims.

The first exercises are to be held in a theater at Plymouth on December 21. The guests of the occasion will be taken by special train to Plymouth, where they will be met by the Standish Guards, which will act as their escort. The presiding officer at the exercises will be Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect of the United States, and the oration will be delivered by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts. LeBaron Russell Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, will read an original poem.

The contracts for which the commission has advertised call for the razing of buildings and wharves on the section of Plymouth shore historically associated with the landing of the Pilgrims, the uncovering and lowering to the water line of Plymouth Rock and the dredging and other work necessary for a new steamer landing. It is the intent of the commission to restore conditions as nearly as possible to those that obtained when the Pilgrims landed and establish the entire area as a park.

Plymouth Rock will occupy the center of the memorial park. It will stand at the head of a small inlet flanked by two promontories. A rectangular granite structure of colonial type will be erected over the rock and upon it will be inscribed the names of the Mayflower Pilgrims. It is expected that Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will compose a suitable inscription.

Approximately \$750,000 is available for the work which has been undertaken, this amount representing state and national appropriations and about \$150,000 which the commission expects to receive from the sale of 300,000 Pilgrim half-dollars issued especially for this purpose by the United States mint and which are being distributed to banks throughout the United States by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

MILLERS CALLED TO COURT IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Invoking for the first time the power of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to prevent capital from stopping production, Judge George H. Work announced yesterday that he would sign an order citing Topeka millers to show cause for laying off workers and restricting operations. The court received several reports that the Topeka flouring mills had laid off men and had practically stopped work. None of the men filed formal complaints, however.

"The law does not mean that the mills have to go on grinding flour whether there is any market or not," said Fred S. Jackson, attorney for the court, in explaining the scope of the law. "But the law does say that there must not be any limitation of production of foodstuffs unless the millers ask the permission of the court and show why it is necessary. If they fail to show a good reason, the next step for us to take is to bring a mandamus suit in the Supreme Court to compel them to resume."

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ANOTHER VIEW OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Benjamin Schlesinger Says Conditions Are Bad But System Has Not Broken Down and Is Backed in City and Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who has just returned from a study of conditions in Soviet Russia, granted an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday in which he took issue with H. G. Wells by saying that he had seen no evidence in Russia of a serious breach between the peasants in the rural districts and the workers in the cities.

"I spent more time in Russia than Mr. Wells did," said Mr. Schlesinger, "and whereas I visited the rural districts as well as the cities, I don't think that during his stay of two weeks he had an opportunity to look around Russia much further than Moscow and Petrograd."

"He or anyone who talks of enmity between the peasants and the workers is mistaken, I believe. I talked to hundreds of peasants and workers and there did not appear to be any antagonism between them. At least I did not hear of any, and I am sure it would have been impossible to register such unanimity among all with whom I talked, by any attempt to stage a prejudiced presentation of conditions for my benefit."

Not a Complete Breakdown

Among the comments on the Wells observations there has been that which attributes the so-called breakdown of the Soviet system, economically, to internal rather than to external influences. The alleged break between peasants and workers is called one of these destructive internal conditions. Those who make this argument deny that the blockade and the incessant warfare to which Russia has been subjected for six years are the real causes of the inability of the Soviet system to give a better account of itself. Asked concerning this, Mr. Schlesinger said:

"In the first place, the system has not broken down completely. Conditions are bad. I admit that I would rather live in any small town in the United States than in Moscow now. But I heard nothing that could honestly be classified as dissatisfaction. I attended many meetings of Russians. At none did I hear dissatisfaction voiced. One meeting in the opera house at Moscow must have been attended by at least 6500 Russians of all parties. I shall never forget the enthusiasm when Trotsky arose to speak."

"Now some may say that this meeting and others like it were staged to impress me. In order that I might bring a favorable opinion of the Soviet system to the workers in America. But I am convinced that such meetings, especially that in the opera house, could not be staged. The enthusiasm was genuine. It did not seem to be in the least manufactured."

Soldiers Always Singing

"For 16 or 17 days I was with the Red Army. Our car was attached to an army train. The soldiers were always singing. In every song the name of Lenin or Trotsky is heard. This could not have been faked, either. "People and soldiers, peasants and workers, everywhere I saw them, were backing the Soviet system. That system is not working well. But it has not broken down, and considering the blockade, the six years' war, and that Russia has never been able to supply its own population with all their needs, I think the system has made a good showing."

"Mind you, I am not conducting any propaganda for Bolshevism. My advice to American workers would be not to speak their salvation by the Bolshevik method. They can do much better with the thorough, though slow process of education toward socialism and the proper realization of class consciousness. The Bolshevik or Communist method is not their best course. They should go on as they have been doing, making sure progress toward their full economic freedom by education and a more vigorous and effective exercise of their rights and privileges."

"The Russians lack coal and food and they are using wood. But they are not starving. The reports that they are starving are not true, unless one can call lack of the usual amount of food starving. It is true that they do not have enough to eat—that is, as much as they used to have. They could use more bread and meat. The meat goes first to the children, then to the soldiers, and finally to the others. But I did not hear any complaints of food shortage. The people are accepting the condition without grumbling. I myself, for the first few days, was very hungry; but after that I got used to it and didn't mind it."

RULE FOR SOLDIERS' HOLIDAY PACKAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Holiday packages sent to United States soldiers in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico, must not exceed 20 pounds in weight or two cubic feet in volume, the War Department announced yesterday. Shipments to Germany must not exceed seven pounds in weight or 72 inches in combined length and girth. All packages must conform to postal rules. Canned foodstuffs sent should not be subjected to deterioration. Packages should be marked with the name, rank, and organization of the consignee. Shipments to Germany

should be addressed in care of the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Hoboken, New Jersey, and should reach that place not later than December 5. Shipments to the Philippines and Hawaii should be consigned in care of the depot quartermaster, Ft. Mason, San Francisco, California, and should reach there not later than November 25. Shipments will not in any event reach Manila, Philippine Islands, before December 25. Consignments to Porto Rico and the Canal Zone should be in care of the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Pier 3, Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn, New York, and packages should reach there by November 20.

HIGHER SAVINGS RATE FAVORED

United States Conciliation Officers Think Postal Plan Would Increase Labor Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officers of the Conciliation Service, Department of Labor, favor increasing the rate of interest on postal savings deposits and believe that a wide extension of postal savings banks would follow such a step. It is their view that this would do much to increase labor stability and to prevent industrial disturbances.

A large part of the workers of the United States, they point out, are employed in mining towns or other small places where banking facilities are not available, or are inadequate. In few such places are savings banks within the reach of the workmen.

As a result the opportunity to save is practically non-existent, and the employees, having no safe place where their surplus earnings can be kept, are likely to spend their pay freely. As a result when the plant is shut down or when a strike comes, the men are not prepared for it, and considerable hardship may result.

The post office, however, is within the reach of almost every person in the United States, particularly since the development of the rural free delivery service. By offering 4 or 5 per cent on deposits the government could obtain money at a reasonable rate, and at the same time furnish the migratory worker a secure place for depositing his funds. Through the post office system, payments on deposits could be made anywhere in the United States, and this would be of great value to men employed on such jobs as railway or bridge building, where they may not be working long in one locality.

ATTACK ON BRIBERY IN SALES OF GOODS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—"Commercial bribery" was attacked in an address at the annual convention of the National Coffee Roasters Association yesterday by William B. Colver, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, who asserted that its abolition would effect a saving to the distributors and consequently reduce

ARCHITECTURE OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

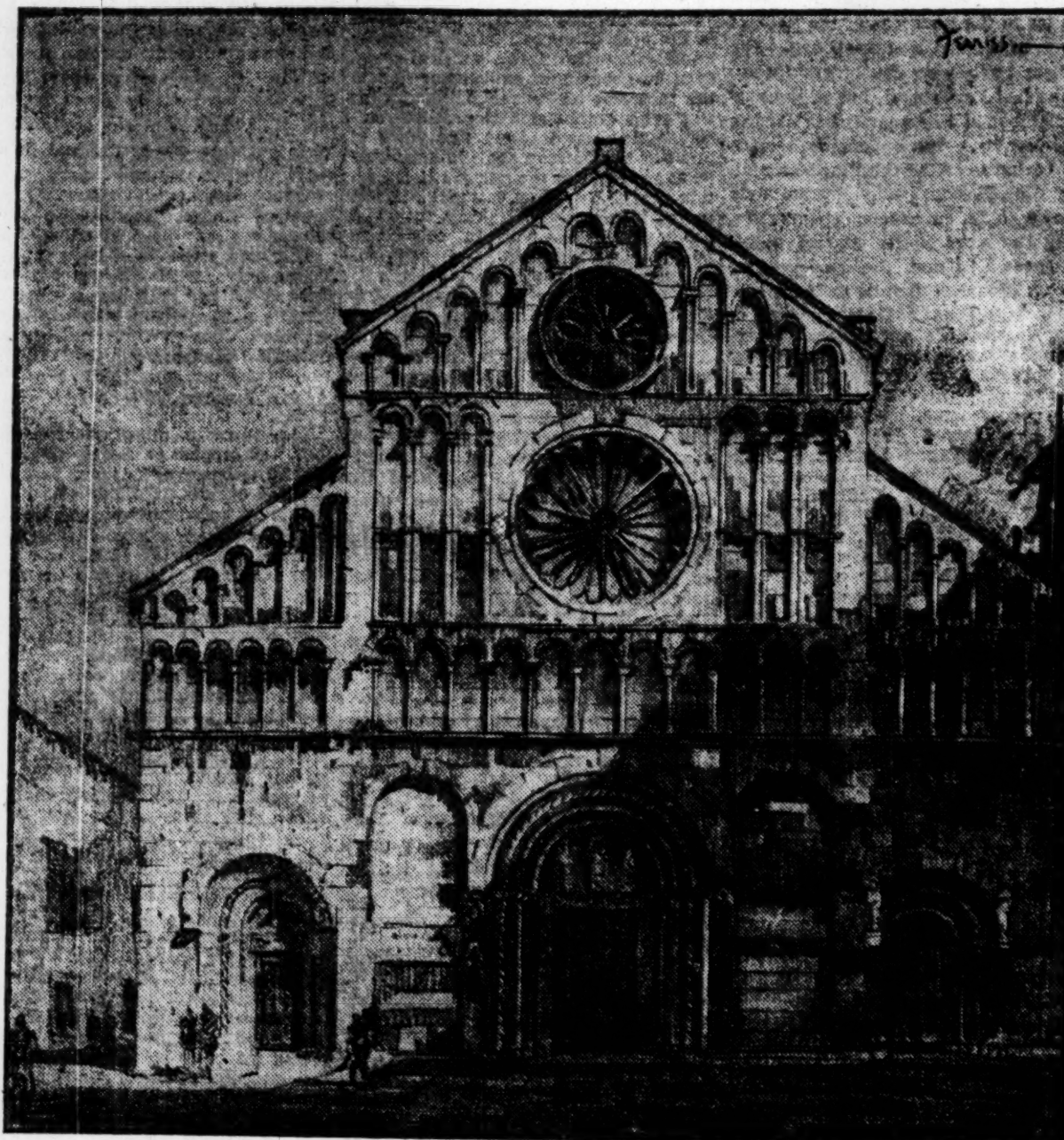
Italian, not Slav is the architecture of Jugo-Slavia, in spite of the claims made to the contrary, even by the Jugo-Slavic leaders, according to Dr. Arthur Benington, who is one of the best authorities in America on modern Italy, and whose articles on Italian art, literature and politics are well known.

"In spite of the claims and state-

of Christ at Spalato, and the Carita in the Loggia dei Mercanti at Ancona, where he built and carved the famous doorway of Sant' Agostino. He was one of the baroque artists of the Quattrocento, but he expressed himself sometimes in the most exquisite simplicity. There is, for instance, in the crypt of the Duomo at Ancona the head of a woman that is worthy of Verrocchio at his best.

"And Zara contributed two of the greatest, Luciano and Francesco Laurana, both of them as Italian as Leonardo da Vinci. The former is best known as the architect of the ducal palace at Urbino and of the triumphal

matia you are struck by the pure Italianity of the buildings. You can find the counterpart of every one of them in Italy; the campanile of Arbe is almost duplicated at Arezzo, the Duomo of Zara calls to mind Lucca, Pisa, and many other cities, while its Porta di Terraferma and Biblioteca Paravia are by Sanmicheli; the courtyards of the palaces and the cloisters of the abbeys throughout the country take you right back to Rome and Florence and Siena. The streets of Curzola, Lesina, Lissa and the other small cities are Venice and Perugia and Ancona and Sulmona on a small scale. Spalato is more Roman than Rome itself. Even at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Zara Cathedral recalls Italian models

ments that have found their way into the press," says Dr. Benington. "The one striking fact about the architecture of Dalmatia is that it shows not the slightest trace of Slav influence but is as purely Italian as that of Venice or Florence or Perugia."

"When I was in Dalmatia in the early weeks of last year, I made this remark over and over again to leaders of the Jugo-Slavs who were doing

arch of Alphonso of Aragon that spans the space between the round towers of the Castel Nuovo at Naples. He also built the castle of the Sforzas at Pesaro. Francesco Laurana, besides collaborating with his brother, had much to do with decorating the Malatesta temple at Rimini and left at Sebenico a charming pair of angels bearing a scroll. Much of his work is to be found in Sicily. His best known sculpt-

Ragusa and the Bocche di Cattaro we find the work of Michelozzo of Florence, Giorgio da Sebenico, Sigismondo Malatesta, Sanmicheli, the Neapolitan Onofrio della Cava, Ruffinelli of Urbino, Andreotti of Genoa, and Vittore Carpaccio.

"The Italian school of art has as one of its main divisions the Dalmatian School, in which all styles from the early Romanesque to the florid Gothic and from the classic Roman to the late Renaissance are mixed; a school that was influenced by the Umbrian and Tuscan and Marchigian and that influenced these in its turn.

"The most far-reaching influence that Dalmatian art has had upon the world was the inspiration which the Scotch architect, Robert Adam, drew from the palace of Diocletian at Spalato. This monument of Roman architecture was the real foundation of the Adam style which is so widespread in England and America, and of which Adelphi Terrace in London is the most familiar example.

"Adam's 'Ruins of the Palace of Diocletian' (London 1764), a monumental work to be found in only the best of libraries, contains the great architect's restoration of that still glorious edifice and is well worth consulting by anyone interested in art. Of course, this palace of the Roman Emperor—himself a Dalmatian—and the mausoleum which has been transformed into a cathedral, are as purely Roman as the Colosseum or the Arch of Constantine. And all the city of Spalato is built in and around their remains—largely out of these—the only other striking object there being the Venetian tower.

"One of the most interesting architectural gems in Dalmatia is the Cathedral (Duomo) of Sebenico, the work of Giorgio Orsini and the Florentine, Nicolo di Giovanni. This is entirely of stone, even the vaulted roof being formed of curved slabs of stone mortised together so carefully that no cement was needed and so strongly as to support the stone cupola unaided. Its precise counterpart is not to be found in Italy, so original is it in design, but its every detail is characteristically Italian.

"One has but to note the dates when all that is worthy of being called architecture in Dalmatia was built to understand why it is necessarily Italian. For the dates are all within the terms of the period when this territory was a part of the great Venetian Republic—except, of course, those which go back to the ancient Roman days—and almost all the buildings still

For the Thanksgiving Dinner

A function such as it is deserves the proper "tool" and you will find them in abundance in the Housewares Basement—special pudding and jelly molds, poultry shears, cookie cutters, pastry tubes, whip cream beaters and the like.

Aluminum Savory Roasters, the modern self-basting type, \$6.25.

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bear the Lion of St. Mark. I happened to be present when the two-headed eagle of Austria was torn from above the door of the Torre Civica at Zara, and there beneath it was found the winged lion, mutilated by Croatian savagery.

"Venetian domination of Dalmatia really began in the middle of the thirteenth century, although the Doge Orseolo had laid the foundations in the year 1000 and received the title of Duke of Dalmatia. The Venetians had to fight the Hungarians and the pirates who then infested the maze of deep rock-bound channels that form one gigantic harbor from the Gulf of Quarnero almost to the Pooche di Cattaro. The Hungarians left one monument, the tiny chapel built by King Coloman at Zara, now in the convent of the cloistered Benedictine nuns and therefore seen by few outsiders. The Venetians defended Dalmatia from the persistent onslaughts of the Turks in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the story of the Battle of Lepanto records the valor of the Venetian and Dalmatian captains, who manned the galleys of the fleet of Don John of Austria, Venetian and Barbarigo. The rule of Venice continued until October 17, 1797, when by the peace of Campoformio, Venice and her dependencies were sold by Napoleon to Austria.

"From 1420 to 1797 Dalmatia and Istria were a part of Venice, and most of their monuments were built between these dates, but even in the thirteenth century her architects had begun to enrich that land with some of the purest gems of Italian art. Here are a few specimen dates, selected at random from my notes: Cathedral of Zara, 1285; Paravia library (Zara) 1565; Porta di Terraferma (Zara), 1543; Cathedral of Sebenico, 1431-1454; Cathedral of Trau, 1223-1421; Cathedral of Curzola, thirteenth century; belfry of Arbe, 1212; Palazzo del Rettori, at Ragusa, 1435-1470; Dominican cloister at Ragusa, 1485."

BETTER RURAL EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Advocating an improved rural school system and the enactment of legislation that will enable country children to obtain an education to best fit them to meet rural conditions, the Women's National Farm Congress recently concluded its convention in passing several resolutions.

The women attending the convention were drawn from nearly every state in the Union. They decided that the convention in 1921 should be held at Topeka, Kansas.

Resolutions adopted favor every rational movement toward the organization of rural women; improvement of the United States mail service, and cooperative marketing; decry the waste of lumber for unsightly billboards, and denounce the waste of magazine space for tobacco and political advertisements.

WORD "CHARITY" IS DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Feeling that the word "charity" defeats to a certain extent the welfare aims, particularly as they concern aid given families to prevent the possibility of dependence on the community, the Associated Charities of Boston has changed its name to the Family Welfare Society of Boston. This change, voted in a referendum to the members of the society, is said to have been felt advisable because families hesitated to appeal for advice and assistance until their problems offered the single solution of charity, when, instead, they might have been solved in advance if brought to the attention of the organization.

JAIL SENTENCES PROMISED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In imposing a fine of \$100 for violation of the liquor law, Federal Judge Hale remarked this week that he did not wish his action to be taken as an indication of the court's attitude in such cases. "A jail sentence will invariably be imposed in all cases which show a direct violation of the law," he said.

NEW OAKLAND FERRY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—A new automobile ferry service is to be installed between Oakland and San Francisco by the Six-Minute Ferry Company of Vallejo. This company is to provide a 30-minute schedule, which will greatly relieve the present ferry situation as it affects motor vehicles.

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GRANGE SUPPORTS CONSTRUCTIVE LAWS

Prohibition and Its Enforcement and Woman Suffrage Among Issues Urged by the Patrons of Husbandry in Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the National Grange took an active part in urging the passage of the prohibition amendment and its strict enforcement, the ratification of equal suffrage and the defeat of the universal military training program, was brought out in the report of T. Clark Atkeson, Washington, District of Columbia, representative of the grange, at the session of the fifty-fourth annual convention yesterday. The report of the legislative office also pointed out that the grange declaration favoring the leasing of public lands was included in a law passed by Congress, that both parties have pledged to appoint a farmer as Secretary of Agriculture, and that agricultural interests are to be granted representation on government boards and commissions.

Other measures urged on Congress but still pending, Mr. Atkeson said, include governmental economy proposals, strengthening of the Land Bank Law, personal credit legislation, the Capper-Hersman bill and its substitute, the Capper-Voelstead bill, for cooperative marketing and legislation to prevent unfair practices by big corporations, good roads legislation and tariff enactments for the protection of agriculture. He called the convention's attention to the Nolan Bill, designed to make single tax a recognized form of federal taxation, and the "Mondell-Smoot blanket land schemes" as measures that should be opposed by the grange. Mr. Atkeson urged support of a bill to insure true labeling of woolen fabrics, a plan for standard baskets, and a proposal to increase the efficiency and service of the Postal Savings Bank. He declared that the grange should fight any attempts to modify the Transportation Act of 1920, the Merchant Marine Law and should oppose any move to repeal existing land bank legislation.

Yesterday's session of the grange was devoted to a business meeting in the morning and a similar session in the afternoon, with fraternal work of conferring the fifth degree of the order in the afternoon. The sixth degree work was done for a large body of candidates in the evening.

Opposition to daylight-saving measures was expressed in the reports of state grange masters to the convention, and a general sentiment in condemnation of daylight-saving is found among the delegates. It is expected that the session will go on record as officially opposed to daylight-saving before adjournment is taken. In the report the national secretary of the order announced the formation of 352 new granges throughout the country and said that indications point to a rapid and continued growth. The New York State Grange was reported as having more than 130,000 members, and said that the work of cooperative buying under an exchange plan has been signally successful.

ZIONIST APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Zionist organization of America has announced that Robert D. Kesselmann, formerly of Bensonhurst, New York, had been appointed Secretary of Immigration and Travel in Palestine, by Sir Herbert L. Samuel, British High Commissioner.



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SPANISH MINISTRY FACES DILEMMAS

Mr. Dato, the Premier. It Is Said, Will, Among Other Difficulties, Soon Be Confronted by the Prophesied "Historic Crisis"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The wiser students of the Spanish political situation applied skepticism in its most concentrated form to the placid statements of the Premier, Mr. Dato, recently quoted, in which he looked forward serenely, or suggested he did, to a long occupation of office during which his program for social and other reforms would develop with such methodical slowness as was most becoming to its dignity and importance.

Mr. Dato insists always that he is both frank and sincere, but critics maintain that he is a master in the manipulation of words and that his real meaning is not always by any means that which less sophisticated persons would attach to his utterances. Within a day or two of his recent confident and optimistic remarks, it became known that he was pressing the King to grant him a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes and the precipitation of a general election. It was also known that the King had shown himself unwilling to oblige in this matter.

The King Aloof

The disposition of Don Alfonso in these days to assist less and less in the mere political machination of parties, leading to nowhere and nothing, as they always do, is being commented upon with much approval. In addition to this desired dissolution, the Premier has three other main points for consideration and anxiety at the present moment. The first is that he desires and proposes to grant the railway companies the much-debated powers to increase their rates by royal decree since it is certain that if the matter were submitted to the Cortes—as it was solemnly undertaken it should be before any decision were reached—there would be, even if not an adverse vote in the Chamber, such a scene of disapproval and such violent political conflict as might lead to serious consequences in the country.

Despite the undertaking, therefore, and despite the menacing attitude of Mr. La Cierva, who is all against granting the railway companies all that they ask for in this way from time to time, Mr. Dato wishes very much to oblige the companies, and get this matter out of the way, arguing most plausibly up to a point that railway rates have gone up all over the world and that the Spanish systems cannot be improved in the manner that everybody would have them improved, and as is necessary for the economic progress of the country, unless the companies are given more money to spend, the answer to this argument as made by the critics being, of course, that the companies have been given quite enough advance already and that the fault lies with their administration and general arrangement.

The Royal Decree

The Premier would like to sanction the increase by the quick and effective method of royal decree, but though he talks of doing so, it is plain that, before the evident strength of public feeling in the matter and the fear of consequences, he hesitates to ask the King for the decree, and again it is imagined that the King might be unwilling.

The third of his points of difficulty is that it is evident that in spite of all that he has said in the way of minimizing its importance, the new Liberal concentration is making headway, is likely after all to absorb Melquiades Alvarez and the reformation within its folds, and very unostentatiously is preparing for an early aggression. The fourth point is the obvious dilemma in which he finds himself in the matter of the social disturbances and the syndicalist menace which becomes more serious every day.

The upshot of all this is that it is believed that the most serious political crisis is already in being, and that the long deferred "historic crisis," which fizzled out in the spring and was then prophesied for October, is already on the way. Everything points to a great pending upheaval in political arrangements and systems. There have been temporizations in the past, and there may be more of them again, but the situation is increasingly difficult and things cannot go on like this forever. What is evident, also, is that the Premier's situation is rendered the more embarrassing by a want of cohesion in his cabinet and among his followers that he cannot get rid of.

Two Ministers Gone

Recently, as reported, he shed two members of his ministry on this account, one of them the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bergamin, on account of his want of sympathy with the Danish attitude toward the social difficulty, and the other the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Ortúzar, because he was opposed to Danish ideas upon the railway rates. But by his reconstruction he seems only, as some say, to have fallen from the frying pan into the fire, for now the Count de Bugallal, who was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior and is a very strong man in the Conservative Party, is opposed to the idea of giving the railway companies what they ask for by royal decree, and this is said to have already produced a situation of some difficulty in the Cabinet. Also it is said that there is some sort of collusion in this matter between the Count de Bugallal and Mr. La Cierva, and a political union between the two is even being spoken

of. It is asserted that at a cabinet meeting the Count de Bugallal declared himself to be irreconcilably hostile to the proposal, and that in consequence it was not even discussed at the next meeting. This, however, may be an exaggeration. Sanchez Cyerra, the President of the Chamber, has also been saying some very strong things about the disposition and tendencies of the government in the matters under consideration.

The Premier has recently been in the north attending, in the company of the King, certain festivities that the Marquis de Urquijo celebrates every year in honor of the royal family. These take place at the seat of the Marquis at Llodio. Before going there Mr. Dato spent a short time at Victoria, which is his own political constituency, and there, in spite of the reserve he is maintaining in regard to current affairs, he was persuaded to make a statement upon them.

Dissolution of Cortes

As far as the dissolution of the Cortes is concerned, Mr. Dato refused to say anything definite as to his intentions, but he remarked that it is very notorious that he could not govern with the existing Cortes. It was true that of all the political sections represented in Parliament, his was the most numerous in the representation, but for all that it was clear that it would be insufficient to enable the government to develop its present policy. He added that "nobody could deny that he and his ministers were men who were sincere lovers of the parliamentary régime and that they would not lend themselves to any indefinite suspension of its legislative functions."

The correspondent of the "Epoca," who reported these utterances, says that he inferred as a certainty that Mr. Dato was not disposed to continue the attempt to exercise the work of government without such strength and authority as would enable him to utilize every element and measure necessary for the materialization of all the resolutions that might be adopted. Mr. Dato also said that the government would soon perfect its plans for dealing with the social, economic and other problems too numerous to mention, with which the country was beset, but for the present he preferred not to speak of them. Much is being made of a number of telegrams and letters that he has received while in the north from Conservative societies, newspapers and individuals, expressing their warm and unflinching adherence to himself and his policy. This is a customary proceeding in Spain, especially at times of crises.

SIR H. GREENWOOD CONDEMNNS REPRISALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is now established that the reprisals which took place recently at Malin, following the raid on the barracks there and the shooting of a soldier, were the work of regular army men from the depot at Fermoy.

During that night, when eight houses, including the Town Hall and Messrs. Cleve's factory, were completely destroyed, and 20 other houses were partially burnt down, some Royal Irish Constabulary men and "Black and Tans" were bravely assisting the townspeople to extinguish the flame, and to save property. For this help the people sent a grateful message to the barracks, thanking the garrison for their timely services. Two civilians were wounded by the military in Malin.

Further shootings of police and reprisals have branded a recent week as one of the blackest of a black year. A most promising young officer who had served in the war, District Inspector Brady, a nephew of a former M. P., P. J. Brady, was shot by an ambushed party when motoring from Sligo to Tobercurry with a police patrol. Head Constable O'Hara was seriously wounded, and Constable Brown slightly.

All over the south and west military activity is incessant. Houses are being raided, vehicles and pedestrians held up and searched, mails are being stopped at termini and censored.

A daring raid has been made on two of the Head Line steamers at Alexandra Dock, Dublin, several rifles and revolvers being taken, and in view of a military guard. During the past three days mail raids successfully carried out by masked and armed men include raids on trains from Wexford to Waterford, Cork to Blarney, Londonderry to Cardonagh, and the mail car to Charleville.

Urged on doubtless by the attitude of the British public and the press, the Cabinet Council called together to discuss the matter of "reprisals" in Ireland will result, it is hoped, in some definite steps being taken to put an end to them. It is understood that General Sir Nevill Macready's discipline was called into question, and as a result there are promises of improvement.

General Tudor, in charge of the men against reprisals, and threatens them with the severest disciplinary measures and punishments if they disregard his orders. Sir Hamar Greenwood has also publicly condemned such methods, and says that reprisals cannot be countenanced by those in authority.

There are rumors that the "Army of Occupation" is to be withdrawn. This would be, it is considered, the solution of the trouble, if the rumor should happily prove true.

ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIERUT, Syria.—General Gouraud has decreed that the vilayet of Aleppo and the sandjak of Alexandretta, which will preserve its individual autonomy, shall be detached from the Vilayet of Damascus from the administrative point of view.

FRENCH RADICALS CONSIDER POLICY

Congress at Strasbourg Shows Party as Against Relations With the Vatican and Endowment of Confessional Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Many interesting side lights were thrown upon French politics in the Congress of the Radical Party which met at Strasbourg. The Radical Party was the largest group in the last Parliament, but in the new Parliament of this year it has shrunk considerably. Its opponents constituted what is called the Bloc National. The Bloc National may not unfairly be said to be extremely conservative, using the word in its general political sense. In fact, the conservatism of the Bloc National is in some respects retrograde. It is opposed to labor institutions and favors the resumption of relations with the Vatican and intends to preserve a large army in France. The Radicals who are more progressive, but who have recently displayed little energy, at Strasbourg ranged themselves definitely in opposition to the majority known as the Bloc National.

The conclusions which were reached after long deliberations dealt with all the subjects which are now uppermost in French minds, with the possible exception of foreign politics which were hardly touched upon. Nevertheless, the declaration referred to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. "If we are to obtain what is due," said the declaration, "we must have all count upon our own firmness. But our party desires to maintain the present alliance and to develop a second friendship between the allied peoples." The party is convinced that the League of Nations, if it is not hampered, will realize the noble hopes which were placed in it and will give to the world a durable peace founded on right.

Public Liberty Defended

With regard to the Vatican it evoked the past of the Radical Party and the struggle for the separation of church and state. We are, it said, unshakably faithful to that past and will not allow to be destroyed the work of the Republic. We hold as being above discussion the laws of secularism which have assured to the country liberty of conscience and religious peace, and we oppose energetically all attempts to resume relations with the Vatican or to endow confessional schools.

"We defend public liberty, notably the right of trade unions against inadmissible measures of repression. Although desirous of maintaining order and assuring the good working of public services, we would allow officials to unite—placing them under a regime which would guarantee them against arbitrary acts."

As for the revision of the Constitution of which so much has been said the Congress is definitely antagonistic. It does not deny that public authorities could be placed more in harmony with the democratic instincts of the country, but it suggests that in the present circumstances the revision of the Constitution would raise legitimate inquietude and would provoke without necessity a political crisis dangerous for national accord.

Tax on Capital Favored

The party favors a tax on capital. "The basis of fiscal justice," it says, "is part of our national patrimony. We will not cease to fight against excessive augmentation of taxes upon consumption, and to demand the application of progressive taxes upon income, and the institution of a tax upon capital. We hope that speculators and profiteers, all bad citizens who have gained by their country's difficulties and still enjoy a scandalous impunity, will be made to surrender their ill-gotten gains."

After declaring for a reform in educational methods, it goes on to demand one year of military service from French citizens. At present every Frenchman serves three years in the army—a serious interruption of a young man's studies—and it is proposed by the government to reduce the period of service to two years.

Senatorial Election Soon

There will presently be a senatorial election, a section of the Senate retiring, and the Radical Party means to make a big effort to win seats in this assembly. At present the Senate is more advanced than the Chamber and if the Radicals win they will be in a position to oppose any measures which they consider reactionary proposed by the Chamber. There are some political prophets who foresee a deadlock between the two Houses in the event of the Radicals' success; a deadlock which would only be overcome by a dissolution of the Chamber and a new electoral appeal to the country.

In these circumstances it is of extreme importance that the party should be united, should have a definite program and should be strictly disciplined. There was some discussion on the tendency to split up into mere factions or to join with other associations, leagues, parties, groups. The congress decided that its decisions should be obeyed by all the members under pain of exclusion. Nevertheless it was considered advisable to join up with other forces of the Left—The Moderate Socialists for example—and if possible to form a Bloc des Gauches in opposition to the Bloc National.

Papal Authority Opposed
The project of sending an ambassador to the Vatican was certainly the chief question for the Radicals. They are unanimously against any change in the present opposition of France to Papal authority in any political form, even on grounds of expediency and in the interests of French diplomacy. It was with enthusiasm that it was resolved that any Radical who votes in favor of the Vatican shall immediately be expelled from the party. It is certain that if the Bloc National persists in its intentions of linking the Quai d'Orsay with the Vatican, there will be a great political and religious struggle again in France.

In the same way the party was very emphatic about any tampering with the Constitution and Mr. Millerand was personally attacked. In the old days the Radicals were for revision but they are now against because the revision will be made by a majority that they consider reactionary. Mr. Lucien Le Foyer expressed the opposition clearly when he said that the only purpose of the revisionists at this moment is to give greater power to the President. Any attempt to give by law a large measure of personal power to Mr. Millerand will encounter the most strenuous resistance.

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ROOTS OF MASONRY TRACED TO ANTIQUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the largest Masonic services ever held in Ireland has just been held in the Province of Down at Hillsborough. Over 500 brethren were present wearing the regalia of their various degrees, the procession being both imposing and picturesque. The service was held in the parish church, built by an ancestor of a prominent Irish Mason, Lord Arthur Hill. The Rev. F. Matchett, who preached the sermon, said that the roots of Masonry lay buried in the dust of ages. The Mason's handiwork had from hoary antiquity produced masterpieces of architecture which had till now baffled the learning of the antiquary to explain their structure, if not their origin, and the purpose which they served for the members of the human family of that age. An eloquent writer had described the finding of Masons' marks at Jerusalem as one of their capital discoveries coming upon the explorers as flashes of morning light. A Jew arrived in Jerusalem while the shaft was open, and went down to inspect the record of his race, and in the port of Sidon he afterward found marks of the same kind, which, after careful examination, proved that the marks on the temple stones were Phoenician—they were quarry signs and not inscriptions. They also proved that workmen from Tyre were employed in quarrying those stones for the temple. Truth was sometimes stranger than fiction, and in the presence of those Phoenician marks it was impossible to doubt that Hiram's builders did hew those stones.

Aberdeen brethren have been celebrating the centenary of the erection of their public rooms, which were built by subscription and founded with Masonic honors by James, Earl of Fife, Deputy Grand Master for Scotland, in April, 1820. When these rooms were opened in the first year of the reign of George IV, the trial of the Cato Street conspirators was arousing wide-spread interest throughout the country. But these more sensational happenings were scarcely even reflected in the public life of Aberdeen. London was a long way off in those days, and there was a notable and brilliant assemblage of Freemasons as well as of the general public when the Earl of Fife performed the all-important ceremony at the Assembly Rooms. Some 1500 took part in the Masonic procession, which was preceded by soldiers.

Those who are in a good position to judge the miners' process of thinking, are convinced that this, more than any other factor, caused the rejection of the scheme of the datum line, and indirectly, therefore, the strike. The story of an actual experience with miners only this summer will serve to reveal the reasons behind this conviction. A professor, of reasonably moderate views but broad sympathies, spent a considerable portion of the summer months at a holiday guest house much frequented by miners. When the first party arrived he engaged them in conversation about the coal situation, and to his surprise found them much more interested about the question from a national point of view than from the standpoint of their own wages. "The government," they said, "have had the findings of the independent coal Commission to the effect that an industry so vital to the welfare of the nation as coal getting ought not to be the subject of private profit. The government have refused to act on the report of a commission they themselves had set up. Very well! We know the facts and figures, and we know to a fraction what the mines can bear before they become an unprofitable burden to their present owners. We intend to force the issue to that point, where the government will be compelled to do what they now refuse."

"This is a group of extremists," thought the professor, but a second

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CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE

LABOR'S VIEWPOINT NEEDS CLOSE STUDY

Rightly or Wrongly British Workers Consider Someone Is Getting Unjust Share of the Wealth They Toil to Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Newspaper readers on both sides of the Atlantic are by this time well informed as to the chief events of the recent Labor and unemployment unrest in Great Britain. On the surface these events lack any particularly novel features, and it is only a closer study of the undercurrents of passion and opinion that provide reliable data for a reasoned judgment. Without a knowledge of these currents the events themselves may be misleading.

The coal strike is a case in point. To the onlooker the difference between 2s. and 2s. per shift seems much too small a matter about which to plunge a whole nation into misery and possible bankruptcy. Is there no easier way out than this?

No Action Taken

These are the questions thoughtful men and women in Great Britain are asking themselves in these first bleak days of winter. To find the answer they need go no further than the mind of the average worker in a coal pit. At the time of the Coal Commission here, shrewd observers remarked that so much light had been let into the whole problem of coal getting in this country that the industry could never again settle down on the old pre-war profit-making basis. The general public, notoriously short of memory about the things that do not appear immediately to concern it, have forgotten that episode in the history of the mining industry. The mine owners have good reason to try to forget the cross-examination by the representatives of the miners, and the government does not wish to be reminded that they have taken no action as a result of the findings of the commission.

The miners, on the other hand, have been turning the facts and figures over ever since. Rightly or wrongly, they have come to the stern conclusion that someone is getting an unjust share of the wealth they toil daily to produce. Put any human being with a feeling of injustice to work long hours hewing coal in the bowels of the earth, and what is more likely to happen than that it should burn its way into his thought until no advice of trusted leaders, nor fear of the consequences, will break his determination to do everything within his power to right the wrong.

Issue to Be Forced

Those who are in a good position to judge the miners' process of thinking, are convinced that this, more than any other factor, caused the rejection of the scheme of the datum line, and indirectly, therefore, the strike. The story of an actual experience with miners only this summer will serve to reveal the reasons behind this conviction.

A professor, of reasonably moderate views but broad sympathies, spent a considerable portion of the summer months at a holiday guest house much frequented by miners. When the first party arrived he engaged them in conversation about the coal situation, and to his surprise found them much more interested about the question from a national point of view than from the standpoint of their own wages. "The government," they said, "have had the findings of the independent coal Commission to the effect that an industry so vital to the welfare of the nation as coal getting ought not to be the subject of private profit. The government have refused to act on the report of a commission they themselves had set up. Very well! We know the facts and figures, and we know to a fraction what the mines can bear before they become an unprofitable burden to their present owners. We intend to force the issue to that point, where the government will be compelled to do what they now refuse."

"This is a group of extremists," thought the professor, but a second

and a third party came all equally well informed, equally convinced, and equally determined. Finally he was forced to do some hard thinking, and when the recent strike took place he was one of those who were not surprised that the miners, in face of starvation, and against the published advice of their leaders, voted against the datum line and for the strike. It is only through a knowledge of these undercurrents of motive that a reasoned judgment can be formed as to the immediate future of British Labor politics.

NORWAY AND ENGLAND PLAN AN AIR ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—According to "Morgenbladet" of Christiania, an Anglo-Norwegian Air Traffic Company is being formed with a capital of 300,000 kroner, of which amount, 200,000 kroner is stated to have been subscribed in England. The technical director will be Odd Henriksen and the mercantile director, Captain C. Frohisher.

It is planned to start a regular air route between Norway and England via Denmark and Germany, three times weekly in the winter, and each day in the summer. The company has bought a Handley Page machine of type F-3, with room for 10 passengers and two pilots. Test flying with this machine will take place, it is announced, this autumn directly between Christiania and London. Next spring four more aeroplanes will be purchased and the regular route to England via Denmark and Germany taken up.

The air service recently inaugurated between Bergen and Stavanger, has proved successful. During the first two weeks 24 flights were performed, of which 23 were without any mishap. In one instance the post arrived too late for the train. The weather was generally bad, with rain and gales. Five machines were used, namely, three English flying boats and two German hydroplanes. Eighteen passengers were carried between the two towns, and a good deal of postal matter was transported.

SPAIN'S INTEREST IN EVENTS IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—For a variety of good reasons Spain is taking the closest interest in the progress of events in Portugal at the present time, and the newspapers are giving special and agency accounts of all that is happening there, as well as quoting all the governmental notices. The Portuguese Legation in Madrid has now, and not for the first time, asked the newspapers to print an official statement giving denial to the news that has thus been published. The statement is duly printed as follows:

"The news recently published in the Madrid newspapers concerning supposed revolutionary strike movements in Portugal is entirely unfounded. A strike among the personnel of the state railways (in the south, the southeast, and the Minho and Douro) was planned, but the government immediately took the most rigorous measures, occupying the lines and stations with military forces so as to guarantee the traffic. The announced strike had no revolutionary character."

"According to news received at the legation yesterday, the personnel of the state railways has now decided to abandon the attempt to strike, and appealed to the government to withdraw the troops from the lines and stations, the services being now continued in complete normality. The news as to political revolutions is equally and absolutely devoid of foundation."

It is remarked that except in the case of the railway strike, as to which the announcement does not correspond with known facts, the ministerial statement does not go into details, nor make any reference to the serious state of things in the streets of Lisbon, at Setubal, and other places. The Madrid newspapers in printing the statement content themselves by observing that they have received the same kind of thing before, and that the statement is not only at variance with the news transmitted by independent news agencies but also with that contained in the Lisbon newspapers themselves.

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MEDICAL ATTITUDE AS TO VIVISECTION

Large Numbers of Doctors, Says English Authority, Are in Sympathy With the Anti-Vivisection Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—That the vivisection of animals inevitably results in the vivisection of human beings is the charge made by Arthur Middleton, organizing secretary of the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, during the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The interviewer had asked him what opinion his experience had helped him to come to with regard to the attitude of the general medical practitioner toward vivisection.

"From the talks I have had with medical men in various towns, and from information I have been able to gather from others who have had similar talks, I am persuaded that large numbers of medical men are in sympathy with our campaign for the abolition of vivisection," said Mr. Middleton. "In many cases, however, they are afraid to say so, because of the pressure which would undoubtedly be brought to bear by the British Medical Association. Only the other day a well-known Manchester man, whose profession brings him into contact with many of the leading medical and other professional men of the city, told me that sympathy for our cause was not altogether lacking in these circles, but that owing either to the conservatism or the fear of their colleagues' opinion, they preferred to keep their views in the background."

"But the time is rapidly approaching when these men will be forced, in the interests of their own profession, to take their stand by our side in the war against vivisection, for evidence accumulates that not only has vivisection not benefited humanity, but that the diseases which have been made the object of vivisectional research have increased in number and fatality, a fact which can be proved by anyone who will take the trouble to examine the Registrar General's reports."

A New Method

"Then again, the new move, led by Besredka, to discredit all the wonderful claims that have, at one time or another, been made for inoculation, is surely going to make conscientious medical men look upon us as friends and not as enemies of their profession. Besredka discovered that rabbits inoculated with typhoid bacilli die—not a very wonderful discovery, of course, since vivisectioners are always recording the death of their victims after inoculations. He also found that rabbits did not die if fed on typhoid germs, from which he argued that the correct and safe method of protecting the human body from disease was by administering germs through the mouth, and not through the skin."

"The medical correspondent of The Times has been loudly sounding the praises of this new method and hails it as the new vaccination of the future. Not a word is said, of course, of all the failures and the damage caused by the old method of vaccination and inoculation. The fact is," continued Mr. Middleton, "Besredka has offered the inoculationists a way out of their accumulating difficulties, and naturally they will be glad to take it, and I venture to say that before long under-the-skin injections will follow a lot of other medical superstitions to oblivion."

Vivisection Impracticable

"While we are always ready to seize upon every proof of the impracticability of vivisection, we never for a moment cease to insist that vivisection must be abolished because it is immoral. For this insistence we are dubbed by our opponents as sentimentalists who would allow sentiment to limit the accumulation of knowledge."

"Now the fact is," continued Mr. Middleton, "that our opponents themselves are guilty of this very sentimental interference which they deprecate, for when they are charged with experimenting upon hospital patients they go to a good deal of trouble to deny the charge, and to protest that no medical man would do such a thing. These people are best answered by the late Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, who wrote, 'As to man himself, it was not so long ago that medical men met with a passion of disavowal, what they regarded as an imputation, namely, the suggestion that experiments were tried on hospital patients. I assume the disavowal to be true; but why, if all pursuit of knowledge is lawful, should the imputation be resented? The moment you come to distinguish between animals and man, you consent to limit the pursuit of knowledge by considerations not scientific but moral; and it is bad logic and a mere petitio principii to assume (which is the very point at issue) that these considerations avail for man but do not for animals. I hope that morals may always be too much for logic; it is permissible to express a fear that logic may some day be too much for morals.'"

Human Experimentation

"Vivisectioners and pro-vivisectioners may protest as they like," went on Mr. Middleton, "but the fact remains that human experimentation inevitably follows the vivisection of animals, for did not Professor Starling declare before the Royal Commission on Vivisection that 'the last experiment must always be on the man,' and for the simple reason that no matter what

results have been gained in the vivisectional chamber, their effects on man are not known until tried. Hence the need for human material for the final experiment. And of these final experiments there is ample proof. Witness, for instance, the experiments of Dr. Neisser of Breslau, who inoculated a number of girls with a certain loathsome disease, and who, at the close of a lecture to the West London Medical-Chirurgical Society in which he described these experiments, was presented with the society's gold medal for 'distinguished work in medical science.' In this country the vivisection of criminals has been openly advocated. Dr. Preston King of Bath, for instance, wrote to the *Lancet* of September 30, 1905, a letter which not only revealed the depths to which some members of the medical profession were prepared to sink, but which unconsciously, but completely, admitted the failure of animal experimentation, for said he, 'Think for a moment what this would mean. At present we are wandering in the dark, seeking vainly for the light that these experiments alone could give.'"

FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In an important decision, which will have far-reaching effects over the whole Commonwealth, the full bench of the High Court of Australia has reversed previous judgments of the court and has found that commonwealth law is binding on state instrumentalities.

Prior to this judgment it had been decided that state railways were state instrumentalities and that under the doctrine of implied immunities they were not subject to the operation of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The new decision reverses this and makes the Commonwealth Court supreme. This means that state railways may now seek the aid of the Federal Court. The possible interposition of a legal tribunal outside of state activity may introduce into state finance an uncertain factor and make the task of state treasurers much more difficult.

The question leading to the new decision arose on a case stated for the court by Mr. Justice Higgins. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers were the claimants in a claim in which there were 844 respondents in various parts of Australia. Included in these respondents were the state minister for trading concerns, Western Australia, and two other state instrumentalities. The point raised was that these respondents were not private employers but represented the State of Western Australia.

1. Has the Parliament of the Commonwealth power to make laws binding on the states with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one state; and

2. As to each of the respondents named in the special state, is the dispute which has been found to exist in fact between the claimants and the minister for trading concerns, Western Australia, an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 51?

The chief justice, Mr. Justice Knox, and three of his colleagues, Mr. Justice Isaacs, Mr. Justice Rich, and Mr. Justice Starke, in a judgment as a majority of the bench, pointed out that an attempt to deduce any consistent rule from many decisions of the court in the past had not only failed but had disclosed an increasing entanglement and uncertainty, and a conflict both with the text of the Constitution and with distinct and clear declarations of law by the Privy Council. It had, therefore, been the duty of the court to turn to the Constitution itself, which was the political compact of the whole of the people of Australia.

NEW ZEALAND GIFT TO BRITISH SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—When the British Government, during the war, bought New Zealand's wool clip, it agreed to pay to the farmers one-half of any profits made by the sale in Britain for civilian purposes of wool not required for the armies of the Allies. Some of the New Zealand farmers then proposed that this surplus profit should be put into a sailor's fund, for the benefit of the dependents of British seamen. The gift, the farmers argued, would be a fitting recognition of the fact that but for the pluck and determination of the sailors, in the face of the submarine danger, the wool could not have reached the markets at all. About one-fourth of the wool growers eventually agreed to apply their shares of the surplus profits in this way.

The surplus profits have proved larger than was expected. The British Government was able to put a considerable amount of wool into the market after satisfying the requirements of the armies, and the first installment paid to the New Zealand growers amounts to something over £1,600,000. It appears that many of the largest wool growers did not sign the agreement, but the payment to be made to the sailors' fund will exceed £250,000. This money is to be administered by a committee of farmers, who will be advised by representatives of the navy and the mercantile marine in London.

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CONSPIRACY CASE IN EGYPT ENDED

Affair Has Been Difficult for the Prosecution Owing to Intimidation of the Witnesses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As already stated, the remarkable conspiracy case in which 29 Egyptians were involved in a charge of conspiring against the government and the Sultan has at last come to a close. The military court before which proceedings took place, acquitted five of the accused, among whom was the well-known Coptic journalist Mikhail Kyriakas, and found the remainder guilty. One of the principal offenders was Abdul Rahman Bey Fahony, the secretary of the central committee of the Egyptian delegation and formerly a high government official. The effect of his being implicated in a far-reaching conspiracy which countenanced assassination and other violent means in order to reestablish the former Khedive and his retrograde régime in Egypt, may be considerable, though it is extremely improbable that the chief members of the delegation shared his views.

The case has been a very difficult one for the prosecution, as through intimidation, which was proved, witnesses have been few and many of those who have appeared are of a character whose evidence would require considerable confirmation. In spite of a brilliant defense of Abdul Rahman Bey by an eminent English counsel, who did not fail to take advantage of the difficult situation, Mr. Maxwell, counsel for the prosecution, was able to present a very fair case by patiently building up confirmatory evidence to support that of his witnesses.

In view of the fact that the Vengeance and other societies involved in the conspiracy were secret societies, it is satisfactory that he was able to collect sufficient material to prove his case. It is to be hoped that the verdict will be a lesson which students, of which class the majority of the prisoners consisted, will take to heart. Too often in the last few years more attention has been paid to politics than to studies, a taint which has touched even the schoolboy.

The fact that the Azhar in Cairo, the most important religious university in the Moslem world, has flouted largely in the case as a center for political debate and intrigue calls for considerable modification of the existing regulations, which, for instance, do not permit a policeman on duty to enter the building. During the trial the police methods have frequently been frankly criticized by the Judge Advocate, criticism which will certainly result in an overhauling of the system with a view to greater efficiency. The unwinding of this tangle of intrigue in public has certainly done much good and much credit is due to those who have persisted, in spite of difficulties and threats, in arriving at the truth, and especially, perhaps, to Judge Linton Thorp, who has upheld the finest traditions of the English race in patience, courage, sagacity and absolute impartiality. That the case should have been handled in so masterly a way at a time when the political situation was somewhat delicate is very satisfactory.

BOLSHEVIST MENACE TO AFGHANISTAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India.—All reports from the frontier indicate the anxiety caused by the advance of the Bolsheviks into Turkestan and the ancient Khanates. Refugees from beyond the border are fleeing into India by the Khyber pass, the Chitral and other routes. These people include Russians, Austrians, Germans, Chinese and Bohemians, all fleeing from the brutality and robbery of the Bolsheviks. The violation of Bokhara, whose integrity the Bolsheviks had guaranteed, has raised a ferment in Afghanistan, where it is feared that the Bolsheviks may next turn their attention. The Amir of Bokhara is in flight either to Kabul or to Mazar-i-Sherif, and the Amir of Afghanistan has sent assurances of sympathy and protection against the Bolsheviks to him. For many months past the Bolsheviks have been playing with the Afghans, as was apparent to the outside world, but their true color is now being perceived by the Amir and his advisers.

The offensive against India prompted by the Bolshevik agents has not been the victory for the Afghans which they were led to believe would be the case, and the fair dealing shown by the Indian Government at the conclusion of hostilities, followed as it has been by the characteristic cruelty shown by the Bolsheviks in Bokhara, has completely disillusioned the Amir. Nadir Khan and his brother, who have been in direct communication with the Bolsheviks and the Turanians, are in deep disgrace, as are all the pro-Bolshevik counselors of the Amir, and those in favor are men such as Mahomed Tarzo and Ghulam

Nabi Khan and others who took part in the conferences held at Mussoorie this year. There is also considerable talk of the impending presentation in India by the Amir of a revised draft of a treaty of alliance between the King-Emperor and the Amir. It is quite clear that, confronted with the real peril of invasion and anarchy, the Amir is turning to the only stable neighbor on whose help he can place any confidence, and in spite of the ingratitude shown by him and his people for past help, it is obvious that in the interests of civilization the Indian Government will be compelled to lend him all the aid they can in his struggle against the foes of all ordered government.

PRAGUE OPENS ITS FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

Foreign Trade of Tzchev Now Exceeds in Bulk That of Former Austria-Hungary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PRAGUE, Tzchev-Slovakia.—Prague, after the successful gathering of the Sokols, has held her first annual international autumn fair, and the results shown have already been most satisfactory. Prague possesses wonderful natural advantages as a trade center between western Europe, which in this connection includes America, and the Near East. Most of her trade buyers at the present fair came from the Near East, more especially Rumania, Jugoslavia, Greece, Austria and Hungary; but she also touches with her exports Egypt, India—which takes mostly her glassware—America, Scandinavia, Belgium, France and England.

The committee of her samples fair of this autumn pointed out that the rapid increase of trade of the Tzchev-Slovak Republic, which, in foreign trade alone, now far exceeds the bulk of imports and exports of former Austria-Hungary, "is mainly due to a favorable geographical situation, as Tzchev-Slovakia, being the very heart of Europe, is a focus of railways, and a suitable center of communication between the European east and west."

To aid this achievement the fair was organized by the municipality of Prague, who granted the sum of 2,000,000 kronen toward its initial expenses; and the result has already more than justified their action. The economic strength of the Republic is shown by the interest aroused by the fair. A total of 2770 firms applied for space on the exhibition grounds, but only about 1500 have been satisfied, for the committee had only an area of 15,000 square feet at its disposal. Next year, it is hoped that the whole affair will be on a much larger scale.

The fair was held in the exhibition grounds of the Královská Obora (Royal Park), the main building of which is an industrial palace, considered one of the finest in Europe. The fair will be biennial, in the spring and autumn of each year, and it is stated that next year's applications from all the surrounding countries have been coming in very freely.

As a center of the main arterial system of European railways Prague has, in fact, much in her favor. The oriental express now runs from Boulogne, via Paris, Strasbourg, Nuremberg, Prague and Warsaw, while Prague lies on the direct line from Berlin to Vienna, and links with Italy by the express service from Prague, via Innsbruck, to Milan.

Tzchev-Slovakia exports mainly agricultural machinery, textiles, cloth and cotton fabrics, glass—which is freely taken by western Europe and America—and sugar, of which there is a large supply available for export under government control, and which is used by France and other western countries in jams, preserved fruits and the like. What she needs to acquire are raw materials—cotton, wool, jute, hemp—colonial products, and very high-class machinery and tools; the lower grade agricultural machinery she makes for herself and also exports to the lands of the Near East. The fair has been a success from the start and the business transacted amounted to considerable figures daily.

ANOTHER VANDERLIP PURCHASE

SCARBORO, New York.—The Stephens Lawrence homestead, a large colonial mansion in North Ossining, has been purchased by Frank A. Vanderlip, who recently bought virtually the entire village of Sparta, near here. He said that he bought the homestead "simply to keep a beautiful piece of architecture from going to pieces." Its value is about \$50,000.

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MOTOR EXHIBITION SHOWS PROGRESS

Commercial Automobile Show in London Provides Evidence of the Industry's Vitality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Beyond question the fourth international exhibit of commercial motors, organized by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and held at Olympia, is the finest of its kind yet seen in London, and provides striking evidence of the vitality of the motor engineering world.

Apart from the general excellence of the work exhibited, the outstanding features of the exhibition are the improvements made in motor chassis-bancs construction, and the general tendency towards giant pneumatics on heavy vehicles, with the necessary provisions for automatic or mechanical tire inflation. The body work on the larger chassis-bancs is luxurious beyond anything yet produced. Saloon bodies fitted with special compartments, folding tables, and electric lighting, indicate that the scenery en route is not yet of all-absorbing interest to chassis-bancs passengers. Sliding roofs and windows are fitted to some of the more expensive vehicles of this class.

Wide Range of Exhibits

In addition to these novel features, the exhibition is of especial value for the range and variety of its exhibits. In this respect it is almost as complete as a national museum. From the tradesman's box car, through the light delivery van, the taxi, and the smaller lorries for farmers on the one hand, to the heavier petrol and electric heavy weights and the steamers with trailer on the other, no type is missed. These features make the exhibition of more than ordinary interest, not only to the trade, and the tradesman, but to the general public.

Amongst the petrol-driven vehicles the smaller carriers are well represented, also the successful box car of single cylinder air-cooled type, and the friction disc driven light delivery van as used by the post office for the delivery of mails and parcels in country districts. The latter is notable, not only for its low initial cost, but for its low upkeep and running expenses—due to the small numbers of parts and light construction. Excellent value is offered by one make of a 30 cwt. truck, fitted with 6-inch pneumatic tires, inflated by a pump worked direct from the engine.

Electric Vehicles

Electrically driven vehicles, although far out-numbered by the petrol exhibits, show evidence of considerable improvements, especially in carrying capacity. It is claimed for these vehicles that, while the initial cost is heavier, running costs are so much lighter that for certain work the total ton-mile is actually considerably lower than for petrol vehicles.

The steamers offer fewer novel features than their younger petrol brothers, but the makers give as a reason for this that they are nearer perfection. They claim also a saving up to 50 per cent over petrol-driven vehicles for heavy haulage.

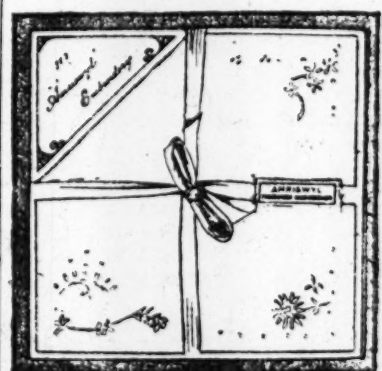
MEXICAN MOTOR PURCHASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

EL PASO, Texas.—In spite of internal strife, Mexico during the last eight years has shown progress in a number of ways, as indicated by con-

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sular reports which have reached this city. One report states that Mexico during the last eight years has bought from companies in the United States 11,145 passenger automobiles, and has also purchased 2330 trucks. In 1917 the Mexican Government temporarily exempted automobiles from import duties, and renewed the exemption in 1918, and in 1919 renewed it indefinitely.

VICTORY AND NAVY MEDALS AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Department announced yesterday that it had issued, up to the preceding night, 554,000 victory medals, and had no requests outstanding. These medals are given members of the United States Army in the world war. There was a large increase in the number of applications shortly before the second anniversary of Armistice Day, 20,000 having come within three days and 6000 yesterday morning.

The navy also announced yesterday the distribution of more than 2500 medals and letters of commendation for distinguished service in the war. Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, who refused to accept a medal last winter on the alleged grounds of discrimination in the awards, appears in the list for a second time, but it is understood that no medal has been sent to him. His action led to a congressional investigation, and the number of awards announced yesterday is considerably larger than that on the former occasion. No names have been removed from the original list, it is announced.

Many meritorious cases had been discovered since the first announcement of awards, it was said, and 1951 medals and 662 letters of commendation are awarded, instead of 1261 medals and 361 letters, as originally decided upon. Vice Admiral H. P. Jones, who did not consider a Navy Cross adequate recognition for his services, now receives a Distinguished Service Medal.

There were signs, he said, of the dawning of a new age of humanism, when material possessions which had been the cause of so much bloodshed would not be thought to be of more importance than the intellectual, aesthetic and spiritual interests of mankind. Let all, therefore, in all parts of the world put forth every effort to make the movement a success so that there would come a larger measure of peace and friendship.

SOCIETY'S COLLAPSE AS LEAGUE ALTERNATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—One of the most authoritative utterances yet delivered in Australia on the League of Nations was that made recently by Professor Philipson of the Adelaide University. The professor took part in the peace negotiations as a member of the British delegation. He was attached to the section on international law, particularly investigating the breaches of that law and the responsibility for the conflict. He said the League would require careful nurture. Unless education cleared away misunderstanding, the beneficent objects contained in the Covenant might eventually prove of no effect and the League would soon pass away. School lessons in history would have to be modified. The virtues of tolerance and peace would have to be inculcated apart from the holding up of heroes of battle to the reverence of scholars. The teaching of international law in colleges and universities would need extension in the new order. There was need for active propaganda as people were already forgetting the lessons of the war.

"The alternative to the League, in my opinion," asserted the professor, "is the collapse of society. It is important to remember that out of 400 cases of arbitration decided during the nineteenth century only one award was rejected. This point will throw light on the question whether the decisions of the League will command respect."

There were signs, he said, of the dawning of a new age of humanism, when material possessions which had been the cause of so much bloodshed would not be thought to be of more importance than the intellectual, aesthetic and spiritual interests of mankind. Let all, therefore, in all parts of the world put forth every effort to make the movement a success so that there would come a larger measure of peace and friendship.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NO PANIC IS SEEN IN UNITED STATES

Readjustments Are "Over the Top" and Prices on Down Grade, Says Chamber of Commerce Review of Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States has reached that period of post-war readjustment at which it was asserted a financial panic would make its appearance and none is in sight, the United States Chamber of Commerce points out.

"Prices will continue their downward trend and merchandise stocks will be smaller on January 1 than in many years," says its report, which continues.

"We are over the top and on the down grade in most phases of industrial and commercial life," says the report, "although there still continue to be exceptions to this general statement. Finished lines of metals, and automobiles sundries are among the most notable exceptions."

"Demand in all lines is slackening. It is everywhere a case of most conservative buying rather than any great increase in supply. We are having a vivid illustration of how our usual volume of business is made up largely of things people do not really need. Also we see how people will get along without things they once thought indispensable once the fit of economy is on them."

Meeting the Situation

"Manufacturing and mining are meeting the situation, in the usual fashion, by running on reduced time or shutting down altogether. This has already meant, in some cases, reduced wages. Zinc, lead and copper mines see no call for going on producing when they cannot sell their ores and when prices keep on declining. Just now the need of the country seems to be for more consumption rather than more production."

"Talk of stabilizing prices, so as to save the situation, no longer interests anyone save a few hopeless theorists. The laws of supply and demand will, in time, regulate matters."

"The entire business world is steadily tending to that readjustment which we have talked about so long. We have been through it before, several times, and we will go through it again, and successfully. This time it is robbed of its greatest terror, financial panic and ensuing disaster. And through it all, the federal reserve bank system will be a refuge."

Setting Things in Order

"The entire commercial world is setting its house in order by reducing commitments, collecting outstanding accounts, and bringing down stocks of merchandise to the requirements of reduced demand."

"The distinctly cotton sections of the south are sore distressed because of low-priced cotton and very little demand, especially for low grades. It is not a new experience to the south and the south has always recovered and gone on to greater prosperity. But it is an acute phase while it lasts."

"In the grain regions, low prices of farm products have put a crimp in the buying power and inclination of the farming community. Experience shows, however, from causes more readily seen than analyzed, that depressions in agricultural sections, because of low prices of farm products, are neither so lasting nor so severe as those in industrial centers, which proceed from lack of manufacturing activity and consequent unemployment."

BRITONS TO VISIT MEXICAN OIL FIELD

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions in Mexico generally and the oil situation particularly will be observed in that country by the party including the representatives from Great Britain who attended the conferences in this city recently with the Mexican Petroleum-Pan American Petroleum interests. Besides Lord Pirrie the party will include Lord Inverforth, Sir James Currie, Sir Alexander McGuire and L. P. Sheldon, representing British interests; and Herbert G. Wylie, general manager Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American companies, Elisha Walker, Dean Emery and E. L. Doherty, Jr.

Lord Pirrie, who is chairman of Harlan & Wolff Ltd. shipbuilders of Belfast, takes the view regarding fuel oil fuel which has developed into an important element in connection with shipping, more particularly as regards the future.

TEXANS SHIPPING COTTON TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ABILENE, Texas—A committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, in session at Abilene, adopted a plan whereby approximately 15,000 bales of low-grade cotton now in the hands of west Texas farmers in this immediate vicinity will be shipped to Europe for market. The cotton is to be pooled and prepared for shipment by a cotton firm at Abilene with European connections. The cotton will be shipped to Europe, and if there is no demand for it from the German, British, or other spinners on arrival, it will be stored until there is a market at a price that will more than pay the cost of production.

CONDITION OF JUTE SITUATION IN INDIA

Small Crop and Price Increases Are Expected Because of Increased Rice Production

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The rice crop conditions sent up the price of rice and as a consequence the ryots have concentrated on the production of it and this has led to a curtailment of the jute crop just when an increase was most needed. The jute yield is estimated at 66 lakhs of bales which is strikingly small and will mean a serious jute shortage. When the pre-war figures are taken it can be seen how abnormal this figure is. In 1905 the yield was 72 lakhs, in 1909 it was 90 lakhs, and in 1915 it was 105 lakhs. It follows that if the yield is so extremely small this year the price of jute would tend to rise, but when to this is added the extra demand which is now arising for gunnies the year's output will be far below the demand.

The Calcutta mills are fortunately well-stocked or the whole of the new crop would be barely sufficient, but the external markets are bound to suffer considerably. The world demand for jute has increased enormously for all those articles which were formerly wrapped in cotton or done up in tin are now almost solely dependent on jute material for their wrappings. The high prices ruling for paper and cotton have made them useless for this purpose and there seems to be no competing fabric against gunny. Therefore the world demand for jute does, and will, continue to rise. The foreign consumption can perhaps be gauged by the difference between the American pre-war figure of 750,000,000 yards and their present figure of some 1,200,000,000 yards of burlaps.

The increased demand for gunny bags will probably raise the price of this article, and this will inevitably affect adversely the world's grain prices, and so the vicious circle goes on. In the case of jute the high prices will probably lead to extensive sowings in 1921 and in time the supply will increase and the price decrease, and by some such process one can only hope that the world's markets will in time regain their stability.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Commercial Bank of London has acquired the world's largest jute factory at Dundee; also five other jute concerns in the same town.

Reports from Chicago say prices of bread will be reduced 1 cent a loaf shortly, as the result of the wheat price drop.

British iron and steel exports in October were 274,000 tons, compared with 199,000 in October, 1919, and 430,000 in October, 1913. September production of steel, 883,900 tons.

About 3,200,000 acres of land were brought under cultivation since the inauguration of the drainage schemes in Manitoba. Fifty miles of dredge channels have been constructed this year, costing \$14,000. The land was formerly useless from an agricultural point of view.

The Missouri Board of Agriculture says the 1920 Missouri corn crop will be 21,808,000 bushels, exceeding 1919 by 56,000,000. The total production of the three leading grain crops will be 33,000,000 bushels more than last year.

According to a statement made by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Saskatchewan, there are in the three prairie provinces of Canada 3600 grain elevators capable of storing on an average from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels each. The elevators of the three provinces are capable of storing at the one time upward of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. All the elevators are licensed by and under the supervision of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

British new capital issue amounted to £314,574,351 for the first nine months of 1920, compared with £132,878,015 for the same period in 1919, and with £237,541,363 for the full year 1919. In 1913 new issues totaled £242,139,000.

The New York Assay office has refused to accept the \$2,000,000 in gold bars received from Sweden on assumption that it came from the Imperial Bank of Russia.

Doubt is expressed in banking circles over the likelihood of the Cuban loan being consummated.

A cablegram from Commercial Attaché J. F. Abbott at Tokyo says no proposal looking toward a government monopoly of petroleum will be made until Parliament convenes in January.

Representatives of cereal manufacturers in Washington have asked the United States Shipping Board for a reduction in the export rates of corn and oats products similar to that allowed on flour over wheat.

The John L. Roper Lumber Company, operating one of the largest sawmills in the south, at Newbern, North Carolina, employing over 1000 men, will close November 12 for an indefinite period. Lack of demand for lumber is given as the reason.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs. day	Wednes. day	Parity
Sterling	\$3.86	\$3.750	\$4.865
France (French)	.0573	.0583	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0610	.0619	.1980
Italy	.0346	.0342	.1930
Belgium	.0352	.0353	.1930
Guillemers	.0114	.0115	.2332
Canadian dollar	.894	.896	...
Pesetas	.1220	...	.1933
Swedish kroner	.1972	...	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1310	...	.2680
Danish kroner	...	...	.2680
Hongkong taels	.94	...	...
Hongkong	.6925	...	...
Argentine pesos	.3323	...	.4245

BASIS OF CHINESE FOREIGN TARIFFS

Average Prices From 1912 to 1916 Selected for New Tax Rate, According to Statement Made by L. Domersky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Further explaining the new Chinese tariff, in a statement prepared for the American Manufacturers Export Association, L. Domersky, of the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, points out that the basis finally selected was the average prices for the period from 1912 to 1916, which as a general rule meant the C. I. F. on landing value at the port of Shanghai.

Whenever possible the rates were made specific, but in cases where a single specific rate was impracticable on account of variation in grades of quality the 5 per cent ad valorem rate was maintained, based on the invoice price of the specific shipment.

The revised schedule, effective August 1, 1919, may be regarded as temporary, intended to meet the fiscal needs of the Chinese Government. It is the representative of the treaty powers that it was to remain in effect for at least two years after the war, when the tariff question might be reopened.

Internal Taxes

But the internal taxes, on account of their uncertainty, are in some respects of more importance than the rates provided in the tariff schedules. These transit taxes are a survival of the time when China had no recognized foreign trade and when taxes were levied on native products upon leaving or arriving at certain districts. The transit of "likin" tax is levied on all goods, native or foreign, at certain tax stations, and as this tax varies according to locality and is generally farmed out, it adds a very uncertain element to the foreign trade situation.

Payment of transit taxes may be obviated by the use of a transit pass exempting foreign goods shipped to the interior from transit duties until arrival at destination, upon payment of a commutation transit tax of 2½ per cent ad valorem, one-half the import duty. This is complicated by the difference in interpretation as to the extent of the inland taxation replaced by the transit pass.

The Chinese Government maintains that it involves only transit duties and does not affect the taxes that may be levied upon arrival at destination. The foreign powers maintain that it covers all taxes on the goods until they actually reach consumption. This uncertainty detracts from the effectiveness of the transit pass system, and it is alleged that in some parts of China the payment of the likin tax is found more advantageous than the payment of the commutation transit tax.

Step Toward Solution

A definite step toward the solution of the problem of internal taxation was made by the incorporation in Article 8 of the Mackay treaty (1912) of a provision for collection of a surtax not to exceed 1½ times the duty, as a substitute for likin and other duties on goods and the places of production, in transit and at destination. This surtax and import duty were to secure for foreign imports complete immunity from all other taxation, examination, or delay. The total export tax was not to exceed 7½ per cent ad valorem. While the principle of the 12½ per cent ad valorem import duty and exemption from all internal taxes was accepted by Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Portugal at the time, and was understood to be approved by Germany and Italy, no definite steps have been taken to put it into effect, partly on account of lack of agreement among the treaty powers and partly for lack of central authority in China to make it possible to comply with the provision for the abolition of the inland tax system. It is believed that the basis of 12½ per cent ad valorem import duty on foreign goods will probably receive consideration at the next revision of the Chinese tariff.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of October 30 gives the condition as follows, figures in marks: Total coin and bullion 1,098,214,000; including 1,091,584,000 gold; Treasury notes 21,340,019,000; notes of other banks 1,141,000; bills discounted 53,807,493,000; advances 10,704,000; investments 244,729,000; other securities 1,052,915,000; notes in circulation 63,596,445,000; deposits 17,945,359,000; other liabilities 5,206,083,000.

NO REDUCTION OF FORCES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The International Harvester Company has denied reports of a contemplated reduction of forces at Chicago plants, and reports no material change anywhere, but, on the contrary, it is preparing for heavy spring business. Applications for work show surplus labor, both skilled and unskilled.

STEEL PRICES DECLINE

TORONTO, Ontario—More eagerness is shown to sell iron and steel in Canada than for some time past. Prices are on the decline, but there has been no sudden drop. The premium mills in the United States are still selling steel in Canada, but they are doing this at a much more favorable price than formerly. In Canada tool builders are still fairly well employed, especially those engaged on heavy work.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Although dealings on the stock exchange were not brisk yesterday the undertone of the markets was good. Changes in prices were mixed. Notwithstanding firmness in rates for money the gilt-edged section was well maintained. French loans fluctuated.

Home rails sagged and hesitation was noted in the industrial group following a new rush of industrial capital borrowing. Hudson Bays were 6½.

Consols for money 4½, Grand Trunk 5, DeBeers 16¼, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 54¼ per ounce, money 5¼ per cent. Discount rates, short 6¼ at 13-16 per cent; three month 6¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased £921,000. Circulation, decreased £580,000. Bullion, increased £330,928. Other securities, decreased £647,000. Public deposits, increased £1,673,000. Other deposits, decreased £2,666,000. Notes reserve, increased £652,000. Government securities, decreased £1,272,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 10.64 per cent; last week it was 9.87.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £705,253,000, compared with £792,787,000 last week and £635,520,000 this week last year.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS LARGE WOOL STOCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vice Consul Charles J. Pisar reports from Cape Town, South Africa, that according to estimates obtained from reliable sources in the leading centers of South Africa there are 130,000 bales of wool on hand in the Union. Stocks at this date in normal years never exceed 10,000 bales.

During the first three months of 1920 there was shipped from South Africa 31,000,000 pounds more wool than during the corresponding period of 1919. In April less than one-half the average amount was exported and less by 11,463,000 pounds than in April of last year. In May this year the exports show a decline of 5,494,257 pounds, or nearly 29,000,000 pounds less than in May, 1919. In June a still further drop came, the amount exported being 5,409,560 pounds, or 11,362,124 pounds less than for June last year.

MERCANTILE MARINE SAID TO BE SOUND

NEW YORK, New York—P. A. S. Franklin said, regarding affairs of the International Mercantile Marine Company, that although the general steamship situation is not entirely satisfactory, nevertheless, as far as the old established lines are concerned, the situation is not bad, and earnings of International Mercantile Marine so far this year, although below those of last year, are running about the same as 1918. He pointed out that during that year the earnings of the company and its subsidiary companies were sufficient to pay fixed charges and 6 per cent on International Marine preferred stock, and showed in addition a very substantial surplus.

It was also pointed out that the International Mercantile Marine Company is in a strong financial position, and that since 1915 its bonded indebtedness had been reduced from a total, including its subsidiaries, of \$80,000,000 to about \$47,000,000, and in addition to this 40 per cent accrued dividends on its preferred stock amounting to about \$21,000,000 had been paid off. This had all been accomplished out of earnings, no additional securities having been issued to the public.

In addition to this a large percentage of tonnage lost during the war has been replaced so that the gross tonnage owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company and its subsidiaries is now 1,036,153, compared with 1,115,861 pre-war.

NEW HAVEN ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in a meeting adjourned from October 11, yesterday rescinded the vote of that meeting approving of a bond issue to be secured by a general mortgage on the entire system, to refund indebtedness and to obtain a loan from the United States Government, and then voted for a bond issue secured by a general mortgage with the amount increased to not exceed \$80,000,000.

Of the amount of the issue \$15,000,000 will be used for betterments, while the \$65,000,000 will be used for refunding indebtedness occurred during the period of federal control. Vice-President E. G. Buckland, who presided, explained that the size of the issue was increased because the director-general of railroads and the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept bonds of the company as a security for a loan at more than 85 per cent of their par value. The reason given, Mr. Buckland said, was that as debentures of the company were selling at below 85 per cent the government could not accept the new bonds as security at approximately a higher value than the other securities themselves were selling for in the open market. It was therefore necessary to increase the amount of the bond issue to meet the changed conditions.

BUSINESS WANTS BINDING CONTRACT

Representative Manufacturers Seek to Eliminate Cancellation of Orders Through an Enforceable Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Representative manufacturers, especially those engaged in the textile industry, met here this week to devise ways and means for eliminating the cancellation practice, which has been a source of great concern to business, particularly since prices of commodities have been falling so rapidly in the process of readjustment. The result of the conference was the appointment of a committee to draft a uniform contract and formulate a program for a conference in December.

The most important consideration in drafting a new form of contract is to make it binding. In the past there have been almost as many forms as there were contracts, and many of them were considered open to cancellation. Naturally this worked out to the disadvantage of the manufacturer or seller and in favor of the buyers. When prices were climbing as they did during the war-time period of extravagance it was simple enough to buy lavishly, and usually the bargain was carried out, but with the present period of readjustment and falling prices consumers are more careful, and the dealer with an excess supply of goods on hand simply cancels contracted orders with the manufacturer. To eliminate this disturbing factor which lends an uncertain element to business this group of manufacturers seeks to draw up a single enforceable contract that will be acceptable to all branches of business.

Yarn dealers have formed a Yarn Dealers Association, in an effort to block cancellations. The association is to collect credit information and compile lists of firms that buy cotton or silk yarns, showing the past transactions of such concerns. Those that have canceled orders without justification are to be listed and members of the association notified. Thus, a member of the association may demand assurance that orders emanating from a doubtful source are bona fide and that the buyer will accept the goods.

Furthermore, trade organizations in Chicago and the middle west are taking steps to abolish the cancellation abuse by assimilation of data relative to methods in vogue in England.

It is pointed out that in England cancellations are few. English courts deal severely with merchants who seek to violate their contract agreements. Recently the English manufacturers were up in arms over the cancellations which were forced upon them by buyers who, caught in an ebbing market, with tightening money, sought the "easiest way out."

GOVERNMENT RAIL OPERATION LOSSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government railroad losses for the six months' period from March 1 to September 1 totaled approximately \$665,000,000 representing income guarantee to the roads under the transportation act, according to estimates made on figures announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railway operating deficit for the month of August totaled \$149,597,902, compared with an income of \$96,131,855 for August of last year. The commission's figures showed that for the eight months ended with August the railway operating deficit was estimated at \$122,438,103, compared with earnings for the eight months' period last year of \$349,923,981.

Railway operating revenues for the month of August were estimated at \$554,785,872, compared with \$471,714,375 for August last year. Operating expenses for August totaled \$678,726,882, compared with \$539,149,584 in August last year.

Railway operating revenues of all roads for eight months' period totaled \$3,822,828,663 vs. \$3,283,165,723, while expenses totaled \$3,763,377,847 vs. \$2,808,182,092 for the same period last year.

PAPER MONEY IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Congress has passed the bill governing the issuing of paper money, and that measure awaits the signature of President Pessoa. It would permit the issuance of approximately \$8,000,000 in paper money at the present rate of exchange and would allow the Bank of Brazil to carry out rediscounting operations to the limit of approximately \$17,000,000. The purpose of the measure is to help national production through loans to producing states.

COTTON MEN TO VISIT BRAZIL

MANCHESTER, England—Arrangements to send a delegation to Brazil for the purpose of studying cotton growing conditions in that country were completed at a recent meeting of the International Cotton Committee here. The tour, which is the outcome of an invitation from the Brazilian Government, will start next March and last about five months. At the conference which authorized the visit, delegates were present from England, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

BELGIAN MINERS RESUME WORK

LONDON, England—Advices from Brussels say that work has been resumed in all the coal mines in the central districts of Belgium. More than 50,000 men had been out there.

CANADIAN EXPORT RECORD FOR YEAR

Figures of Dominion Bureau of Statistics Taken as Indication of Industrial Stability

NEW YORK, New York—Canadian exports for the year ending September 30, according to returns issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted to \$1,219,523,896. The sum thus derived almost equals one-half of the Canadian national debt, is equivalent to little less than one-twelfth of the national wealth, and approximates in amount 50 per cent of the national income.

These export figures are an indication of the industrial stability of Canada following her supreme effort in the war. The financial stability of the country is illustrated in a study.

"The Dominion of Canada," which has just been completed by the Bankers Trust Company of New York, "The total expenses of the Canadian Government for the war period and the subsequent 'clean-up period,'" says the study, "amounted to \$3,143,000,000. Of this sum \$1,499,000,000, or 47.7 per cent, was raised from taxation and other revenue receipts, while \$2,28 per cent was borrowed. The gross debt amounts to \$3,000,000,000, compared to the estimated national wealth of \$16,000,000,000 and the estimated national income of \$2,500,000,000."

"Important changes in taxation were introduced in 1920. Principal methods of taxation now employed, outside the tariff, are business profits war tax, income war tax, sales tax, luxury tax, and bill stamp tax. The latest estimates indicate that Canada will have a revenue during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, which will establish a record in Canadian receipts. The estimated total revenue is placed at \$600,000,000, which is 50 per cent in excess of last year's record."

"Some idea of the increase in taxation to enable Canada to meet her obligations may be gathered from comparison with the average revenue of five pre-war years, amounting to \$137,450,000."

"This year's estimated revenue, it is understood, will be sufficient to meet all interest and pension charges, all expenditure under the consolidated fund accounts, and also to pay something on the principal of Canada's national debt."

DIVIDENDS

The Cret Carpet Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30.

The Atlantic Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$5 a share on its common stock, payable December 15 to holders of record November 22.

A dividend of 6 per cent has been declared by the Federal Land Bank of Louisville.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable December 1 to stock of record November 19, the same as three months ago.

The Otto Eiselenbrothers, Incorporated, has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 as registered December 20.

The United Gas Improvement Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 15, as registered November 30.

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation has declared the second regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 15.

The Southern Pacific Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable January 3 to stock of record November 30.

The Cumberland Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of \$12, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30. This is the same amount as paid a year ago.

CLOSING IS HEAVY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Some of the representative issues of the railway and industrial groups were inclined to improve yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange in a session that was much less active than that of the previous few days. The sales approximated \$50,000 shares. The closing was somewhat heavy. Specialties showed further declines under renewed pressure. Rails featured an irregular rally later, short covering following the decline of call money but many gains were canceled at the end.

British and French exchange were lower and call money opened at 9 per cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat underwent a sharp setback in price yesterday owing chiefly to the fact that no fresh export demand was in evidence. Opening prices, which varied from 1½ cent lower to ¼ cent advance, were followed by breaks all around and then something of a rally. December wheat closed at \$1.80½ and March at \$1.74½. Corn opened unchanged to ¼ cent higher, then suffered a substantial decline. The closing prices were: December, 76½; May, 81½, and July 82½.

GOVERNMENT LOAN REFUSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied application of the Southern Pacific Railroad for a government loan of \$5,028,000 to aid it in purchasing new equipment. The railroad failed to show that it was unable to provide itself with funds from other sources, the commission said.

RUBBER CONTRACT MADE WITH RUSSIA

Details of £2,000,000 Sale Told by Director Who Says Payment Is to Be Made in Paper Currency and in Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Rubber Planters Union, whose operations in Europe are being directed by Mr. W. F. Regan, have recently entered into a contract for the supply of rubber to Russia involving a total outlay of £2,000,000. Mr. Regan states that the contract has been made with a Russian representative of good standing, who had, however, nothing to do with Russian politics.

"We have contracted," Mr. Regan announces, "to deliver rubber over 1921 up to December, 1922, from March, 1921, until December of the same year, from January, 1922, up to the following December. We accept the paper currency of Russia, and are quite satisfied in doing so. For the year 1922 we are to be paid gold in Amsterdam."

Mr. Regan's attention having been called to the reports which have been circulated to the effect that manufacturers in Great Britain who had shipped merchandise to Russia had not yet received payment, he commented as follows: "So far as we are concerned, I found the gentlemen who direct the trade delegation in London on behalf of Russia to be men of sterling worth, shrewd and business like; and not asking for delivery of goods Russia cannot or will not pay for, and the strong point I desire to urge is the absolute and vital necessity of the commercial community here to capture Russian trade before other competitors are in the field, when it may be too late."

"I am aware of contracts entered into with enterprising American firms by Russia, and you will concede that the American is as shrewd and up to date as any other human on this planet. In his case it is go right ahead, and to do so is good business. The opening up of trade with Russia means cheaper food here. No matter what politicians may say as to the non-existence of bulging corn bins, Russia can give us hides, lumber, tallow, and oil, and if we are not up and doing Germany will be the first to recognize that Russia is a brilliant factor in the economic position as it stands today."

"The money paid by Russia," Mr. Regan said in conclusion, "in connection with this deal is so much for the British Empire, as we pass on the cash to the Federated Malay States and the government here draws excess profit tax and this helps to reduce the national debt, which I submit is vital."

RATE STAYS TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Cables From Many Countries Confirm Reports of Strained Finances Because of Rise of Dollar

NEW YORK, New York—Cables from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru, reporting serious financial conditions because of unfavorable trade balances with the United States were confirmed yesterday by advices received by various banking interests and commercial houses with South American connections. These trade conditions, it is stated, apply with equal force to Cuba and most of the Central American countries, where adverse-trade balances for some weeks have reduced actual business almost entirely to a cash basis.

"For all practical purposes," said the representative of a New York bank with extensive South American connections, "the foreign exchange market between this country and most points south of the Rio Grande has ceased to function."

STRONG SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION SHOWN

Official Returns in Recent Canadian Plebiscites Have Increased Aggregate Prohibition Majority to Nearly 100,000 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Official returns now coming in show that the majorities for prohibition in the provinces where the plebiscite was held on October 25, were much larger than at first seemed apparent. Saskatchewan is a good example of this. At first the majority in this Province was announced as 10,000, and many unfavorable comparisons were drawn between this figure and the majority rolled up several years ago, the conclusion sought to be drawn being that popular support for prohibition had seriously declined. Now the majority is at least 25,000 and returns from two of the 16 electoral divisions are still incomplete. It is quite probable that the final majority will be 28,000.

In Nova Scotia, where the majority first announced was 30,000, the final returns will increase this, it is confidently believed, by upward of 10,000. In the provinces where the vote was taken on October 25 the aggregate majority will be in the neighborhood of 100,000, whereas at the first announcement of the poll 60,000 seemed to be a more likely figure.

Further evidence that prohibition in Canada is no deterrent to immigration from the British Isles is to be seen in the announcement from London that the British Overseas Settlement Committee has received 50,000 applications from former service men and women for immigration to all parts of the Empire, of these the majority show a preference for Canada, which leads the dominions in this respect. Australia stands second in point of popularity, followed by New Zealand and South Africa.

LARGE REGISTRATION AT BROWN PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A registration of more than 2100 students for the year was announced at Brown University yesterday. This is by far the largest number ever recorded at the institution and includes undergraduates, specials, men and women and extension course registrants.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEVEN ELEVEN'S STILL UNBEATEN

Georgia School of Technology, However, Is Favored to Win in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Seven football teams remain undefeated in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship, each having but two more games to be played. The successful southern teams which have thus far kept their slates clean, so far as Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association games go, are as follows: The Georgia School of Technology, Tulane University, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University.

Centre College of Danville, Kentucky, remained undefeated until the game with Georgia Tech in Atlanta, in which the Golden Tornado scored a 24-10 victory over the team which played the Harvard University team so well only the week previous to the Tech game. Tech should have scored even another touchdown in the final period of the Tech-Centre game, had not J. W. Harlan '22 fumbled after carrying the ball over the Centre goal line from the four-yard line.

University of Georgia seems to have a fair chance at the championship, having already played several first-class southern colleges without a defeat. The Red and Black, however, has one tie game on its record, as a result of its battle with the University of Virginia eleven last Saturday, when the two teams battled to a scoreless tie. Georgia only defeated the Furman University of Greenville, South Carolina, 7 to 0 early in the season. Furman, as a rule, has always proven a comparatively weak team in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The Georgia eleven also barely won a 7-to-0 victory over Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which hitherto had remained undefeated. This game between Georgia and Auburn has been, up to now, the surprise of the southern football season, as Auburn was conceded the victory previous to the game.

University of Alabama meets Georgia on Thanksgiving Day, and as this eleven has also a season of victories, one of these two elevens will be eliminated from the championship at the completion of this game. Alabama has had an easy schedule this year, the only game of merit she has been being her triumph over Vanderbilt University by a 14-to-7 margin. Alabama Polytechnic Institute defeated Vanderbilt 56 to 6, Georgia is the favorite for Thanksgiving Day.

Tulane University does not seem to have a good claim for the title thus far, as she has not played any of the stronger elevens. The Greenbacks meet Mississippi A. & M. tomorrow, however, and, following this combat, one of these teams will be eliminated, the latter also being another undefeated eleven up to the present time. Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University are two Virginia teams which are still in the running for the championship. The latter plays the strong Alabama Polytechnic Institute eleven in Birmingham tomorrow, and it is hard to pick the winner. Virginia Polytechnic Institute plays the Catholic University, but this game will have no bearing on the S. I. A. A. championship.

From its remarkable record of the year, it is generally conceded throughout the south that Georgia Tech has the best team and will doubtless win the title. The only defeat of the season was met at the hands of the University of Pittsburgh eleven, the Panthers winning in Philadelphia by a 10-to-3 score. This is the only time Tech has been scored on up to now. The Golden Tornado victories have been overwhelming with the exception of the game last Saturday with Clemson College, in which the entire second team played the whole game, not a varsity man being used throughout the contest. The Golden Tornado meets Georgetown University tomorrow, and her last game of the season will be played on Thanksgiving Day with Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Should Tech win the two remaining games on her schedule, the title is almost certain to come into her hands.

ESPERANTO PLANS NO RACE IN NEAR FUTURE

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts.—Fishing interests here have given no serious thought to the prospect of a race next April between the fishing schooner Esperanto, international champion of the North Atlantic, and the schooner yacht Undaunted, whose owner, F. R. Mayer of New York, has challenged the fishermen to a meeting. B. A. Smith, owner of the Esperanto, said yesterday that the time named by Mr. Mayer was a busy season in the fisheries. "We are in the fishing, not the racing business," he said.

An elimination race among the schooners sailing out of Gloucester is to be held next fall to determine which shall represent the port in the renewal of the series at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and until that time, racing probably is out of the question.

Alfred Johnson of Brookline, a close friend of Mr. Mayer, through whom the challenge was brought to Gloucester, said yesterday that Mr. Mayer's purpose was to keep up the

interest in the merchant marine aroused by the international contest and that it was merely a desire to race his yacht. Mr. Johnson added that it had been proposed that after the race for the fishermen's cup off Halifax next year, the Undaunted might race the American boat back to Gloucester and that a cup might be offered for such a contest.

PENN WILL PLAY TORONTO ELEVEN

Two Universities Are to Meet in an Exhibition Soccer Football Game at the Stadium in Ontario

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—One of the biggest attractions in soccer football which has taken place in Toronto in some years will be played here on Wednesday, November 24, when the University of Pennsylvania will play an exhibition game with the first team of the University of Toronto at the local stadium.

Tomorrow will be one of the biggest athletic days in the history of the University of Toronto. Queens University of Kingston and Varsity meet in the final schedule game of the Senior Rugby Union, the intermediate teams of the two colleges meet in the first of the home-and-home games for the intermediate Rugby championship; the senior soccer teams of the same colleges meet in the final of the soccer championship, while the second varsity soccer team meets the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, in the intermediate final.

In addition the intercollegiate country race will be run here, McGill, Queens, Royal Military College and Varsity competing.

W. B. Ramsay, defense player of the University of Toronto hockey team, last season's intercollegiate champion and runner-up for the Dominion championship, has been elected captain of this season's team. The president of the team is P. F. McIntyre, who was Ramsay's partner on the defense.

BETHLEHEM PUT OUT OF CHALLENGE RACE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Bethlehem soccer team was eliminated for the second year from the United States Football Association championship series, when it lost in the second round to the eleven representing the Erie Athletic Association of Newark, New Jersey. It was a close game, as the score of 4 to 3 attests, and a crowd estimated at 8000 was kept in almost constant suspense. Things brightened for Bethlehem in the final minute of play, when the former champions forced a corner, but the whistle blew before a further try for goal could be made. The summary:

ERIE A. A. BETHLEHEM
Brown, G. Wilson
Ford, H. Satterthwaite
Hemmings, C. B. Forrest
A. Stark, H. J. Blom
Blakey, J. J. Blom
Cooper, C. J. Blom
Rogers, J. J. Blom
Post, H. J. Blom
Ingram, R. J. Blom
Ward, E. J. Blom
Score—Erie Athletic Association 4, Bethlehem 3. Goals—Hemmings, 2; Knowles, Stark, for Erie; Blom, Fleming, Forrest, for Bethlehem. Referee—J. E. Schofield. Linesmen—T. Cunningham and A. Esplin. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES
GEORGIA TECH ALABAMA UNIV.
44-Wke. Forest 0 48-Marion 0
55-Oglethorpe 0 45-Birmingham 0
66-Davidson 0 57-Miss. Col. 0
44-Vanderbilt 0 33-Howard 0
3-Pittsburgh 10 21-Sewanee 0
24-Centre 0 14-Vanderbilt 7
7-Clemson 0

TULANE GEORGIA UNIV.
73-Southwestern 0 40-Citadel 0
20-Miss. College 0 27-S. Carolina 0
0-Rice Inst. 0 7-Purman 0
22-Miss. Univ. 0 27-Oglethorpe 2
0-Michigan 21 7-Auburn 0
14-Florida 0 0-Virginia 0
145 21 118 3

MISS. A. & M. VA. MIL. INST.
7-Miss. Col. 0 135-Hamp. Sid. 0
0-Indiana 0 22-Virginia 0
32-St. Mary's 0 25-Citadel 0
12-La. State 7 27-Penna. 7
13-Tennessee 7 21-N. C. State 9
20-Mississippi 0 23-N. Carolina 0
105 28 264 31

ALABAMA P. I. VANDERBILT
88-Howard 0 54-Birmingham 0
14-Cp. Benning 2 20-Tennessee 0
21-Clemson 0 0-Ga. Tech. 44
56-Vanderbilt 6 6-Auburn 56
0-Georgia 7 20-Kentucky 0
49-Birm. South. 0 7-Alabama 14
228 15 107 114

CENTRE WASH. & LEE
66-Morris-Harv. 0 27-Wake Forest 0
120-Howard 0 0-Princeton 24
55-Transylvania 0 49-Roanoke 7
14-Harvard 21 13-Virg. P. I. 0
0-Georgia T. 24 7-West Virg. 14
34-DePaul 0
289 55 96 55

ST. LOUIS BUYS MANN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENLEAF STAYS ON AS CHAMPION

Delaware Billiards Professional Successfully Defends His Title Against Woods, 129 to 61

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Ralph Greenleaf of Wilmington, Delaware, won his third and last match Wednesday night, thereby successfully defending his title as United States national professional pocket billiards champion in the finals at Strauss Auditorium. He repulsed the attack of Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, by a score of 129 to 61. Greenleaf retains the Brunswick-Balke championship trophy, receives a prize of \$1500, and will draw the title, holder's salary of \$2400 for another 12 months.

Woods, who took first place and the \$1000 prize in the preliminary competition, got second place in the finals, which carries an equal award. James Maturio of Denver, Colorado, with one win and two losses, took third prize of \$500, while Franklin, with three straight defeats, had to be content with \$250 for fourth place.

Greenleaf did not play with the same speed and confidence which characterized his first two games. Nor did Woods do justice to his usual playing. The score was 125 to 55 in 31 innings. Woods counted more against the champion than did Maturio, who got 44, or Franklin, who stopped at 31. The champion missed many more easy shots than in his first two matches, and seemed to be nettled thereby. Besides that, his best run was 18, as compared with 48 on the first night and 35 on the second. Woods marked up a 21.

Greenleaf won the bank and Woods broke safely. He made a number of good shots during the game, but was weak on rolling for position. The champion had fortune in leaving the Minnesota aspirant safe after unexpected misses. Only once did a miss prove especially costly; that was in the fourteenth, when he muffed an easy one and left a full table wide open for Woods, who thereupon rolled off his high run of 21. The match by frames:

Ralph Greenleaf—0 11 0 0 1 18 3 13 12 12 1 0 0 1 7 12 2 0 2 0 2 0 14 0 0 129
Arthur Woods—0 2 1 0 0 7 0 10 0 3 0 0 0 21 0 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 1
—61. Scramble—5. High run—21. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

TRANSATLANTIC RACE PROPOSED

Yachting Followers Believe That a General International Event May Replace the Cup Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With no definite indication that there will be a race for the America's Cup next summer, a Canadian challenge apparently having faded out of the reckoning, the present revival of interest in deep-sea racing by vessels more substantial than racing shells has given rise to a new consideration—namely, that the biggest race of the next season might very well be a trans-Atlantic contest open to all the world.

The victory of the Esperanto over the Delaware off Halifax was welcomed in yachting circles here as the forerunner of a rejuvenation of deep-sea racing. Even before Capt. M. L. Welch won that last exciting race, the coming season was expected to be one of the most active in the history of American yachting. The height of the season's interest, without doubt, will not center in more or less unsatisfactory contests between sleek racing machines off Ambrose Light, but rather upon races between larger and more seaworthy craft which will not scot for home when the wind blows strong.

Already the Esperanto is due for at least one race of this sort. In April she will race the schooner yacht Undaunted over a 200-mile ocean course, somewhere off this coast. The Esperanto has received other challenges, and opinion here is that she will be hard put to it to preserve intact the leadership she gained off Halifax.

All this has given rise to talk of a trans-Atlantic race for deep sea craft, fishing schooners or yachts. Such a race should be open to craft from any country without restriction as to size, practically the only limitation being that none should carry a motor. Start could be made off Ambrose Light, under free-for-all conditions, regardless of weather; and the finish could be off some such favorable port as Ostend, Belgium. The chief necessity for initiating such a contest would be the offer of an incentive in the form of an international trophy, and it is believed this would be forthcoming if there was a strong demand for such a race.

Both the Esperanto and the Delaware would be eligible for such a contest. So would the Undaunted, whose owner, F. R. Thayer of this city, vice commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club and member of the Royal Yacht Club, believes she, as a schooner yacht, can prove herself as fast as the famous Gloucester fishing craft. There are at least a half dozen fishing schooners and yachts along this coast which would be eligible for this race. Canada might be expected to enter, and an effort could be made to arouse interest on the South American coast.

HERIOTS LOSE TO WATSONIANS

Scottish Rugby Football Champions Are Defeated in the Feature Match of October 25—Greenwich Wanderers Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Two more of Scotland's undefeated Rugby clubs went down on October 25, George Heriots' Former Pupils, the champions of last season, and Greenock Wanderers, who, although occupying such a position, are hardly in the first flight, and were never seriously in the running for championship honors. The event of the day was the downfall of the champions at the hands of the Watsonians. A great and new rivalry has sprung up between the Watsonians and Heriots. Comparatively new stars are the latter in the "Rugger" firmament, and ever since they were defeated by Heriots last season the Watsonians have sought to turn the tables. They did so as mentioned, but there was no comparison between the sides.

The Watsonians, though without two of their regular forwards, and playing 14 men to 15 for at least half the game, had a firm grip of the opposition all through, and Heriots never looked like scoring. C. S. Nimmo, the Watsonian captain, had to go off the field, and early in the second half J. B. Langlands had to retire to the pavilion. Notwithstanding these handicaps, the Watsonians played splendidly, and especially their forwards, who, though seven to eight, were superior both in the tight scrums and in loose rushes. They got possession of the ball, and the only attempts at combination seen in the game came from the Watsonian backs.

A. W. Angus, a Scottish international with 17 "caps," played for the Watsonians for the first time this season. He had retired, but was persuaded, against his inclinations, to turn out against his club, and, having donned the jersey and shorts again, will probably play regularly. He was almost as good as ever, and his very presence, apart from his judgment and resource, meant much to his side. The Watsonians won by a penalty goal and a try, 6 points to 0. Stewart's College Former Pupils played their third match against Kelvinside Academicals at Glasgow, and gained their third victory. They are the only club in Scotland with that record. Ivan Tait added one more try to his considerable total of scores for the season.

Edinburgh Academicals, who defeated the Royal High School Former Pupils by 14 points to 12, and Selkirk, who beat Melrose by 13 points to 0, are still undefeated, but each has drawn a game. Only defeats, however, count in the club championship, so that Stewart's College, Edinburgh Academicals and Selkirk are now at the top.

Edinburgh University again met with a loss. They have yet to win a match, and their latest victims were the Glasgow Academicals, the score being 27 points to 8. Glasgow High School defeated Edinburgh Wanderers, as was expected, and the West of Scotland team secured their first success of the season, a paltry one of 6 points to 3 over Greenock Wanderers. It was the "West's" fourth match, and the first time they had scored. Of the border clubs Jed Forest beat Gala easily, and Hawick had little trouble in accounting for Langholm.

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CROSS-COUNTRY AT OHIO STATE

At Least Three Sophomores Are Expected to Make the Buckeye Varsity Team This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—While cross-country candidates at Ohio State University are not of such caliber that a championship team may be expected, Coach F. R. Castleman relies on his squad to make a creditable showing as none of his athletes are mediocre.

At least three sophomores are expected to make the team. They are L. W. Hancock, L. S. Seeds and G. D. Gurney. These men, with the veterans L. D. McClure '22, M. C. Tribby '21 and O. D. Ferguson '22, will undoubtedly make up the team which will represent the Buckeyes in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Illinois November 20.

Ferguson, a big man who takes some time getting into form, is expected to make the fastest time in the "Big Ten" meet. Ferguson is the best distance runner in the university, and though not expected to finish at the top, is a dependable cross-country man.

Of the new men, Seeds and Gurney have been making the best time in trials this fall. Seeds is tall and rangy with an excellent stride. Gurney is stronger, and although not as speedy as Seeds, is more endurance. Both Seeds and Gurney are representing Ohio State in athletics for the first time this fall. McClure and Tribby are both veterans, the latter being a senior. McClure is a dependable distance man who is not brilliant, while Tribby possibly will not be one of the regulars.

PLAN FOR NEW RACING BOAT
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Announcement was made yesterday of plans to build by popular subscription a fishing vessel to race in next year's international schooner regatta off Halifax Harbor. Native Nova Scotians will design and build the vessel, which will be used as a regular fishing schooner, but which will be designed particularly with next year's race in view.

BOY WINS 19, DRAWS ONE
WEST POINT, New York.—Samuel Rzeschewski, the young Polish chess expert, met 20 chess players at the United States Military Academy Wednesday night in simultaneous games and won 19 of them, the other game being drawn after 85 moves had been made.

HERIOTS LOSE TO WATSONIANS

Scottish Rugby Football Champions Are Defeated in the Feature Match of October 25—Greenwich Wanderers Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Two more of Scotland's undefeated Rugby clubs went down on October 25, George Heriots' Former Pupils, the champions of last season, and Greenock Wanderers, who, although occupying such a position, are hardly in the first flight, and were never seriously in the running for championship honors. The event of the day was the downfall of the champions at the hands of the Watsonians. A great and new rivalry has sprung up between the Watsonians and Heriots. Comparatively new stars are the latter in the "Rugger" firmament, and ever since they were defeated by Heriots last season the Watsonians have sought to turn the tables. They did so as mentioned, but there was no comparison between the sides.

The Watsonians, though without two of their regular forwards, and playing 14 men to 15 for at least half the game, had a firm grip of the opposition all through, and Heriots never looked like scoring. C. S. Nimmo, the Watsonian captain, had to go off the field, and early in the second half J. B. Langlands had to retire to the pavilion. Notwithstanding these handicaps, the Watsonians played splendidly, and especially their forwards, who, though seven to eight, were superior both in the tight scrums and in loose rushes. They got possession of the ball, and the only attempts at combination seen in the game came from the Watsonian backs.

A. W. Angus, a Scottish international with 17 "caps," played for the Watsonians for the first time this season. He had retired, but was persuaded, against his inclinations, to turn out against his club, and, having donned the jersey and shorts again, will probably play regularly. He was almost as good as ever, and his very presence, apart from his judgment and resource, meant much to his side. The Watsonians won by a penalty goal and a try, 6 points to 0. Stewart's College Former Pupils played their third match against Kelvinside Academicals at Glasgow, and gained their third victory. They are the only club in Scotland with that record. Ivan Tait added one more try to his considerable total of scores for the season.

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ADAMS TO REENTER SMALL BOAT SAILING

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—C. F. Adams, who handled the Resolute in all her races, plans to return to small-boat sailing next season. He has purchased the Class R sloop Rogue,

which was built in 1917 and winner of the championship in her class that year. Rogue was sailed during the past season by E. B. Hart and she was one of the representatives of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in the races for the Greenwich cup against two yachts representing the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead. Ariel, owned by A. G. Hannan, won the series. Mr. Adams plans to give the Rogue a lighter rig, change the lead somewhat, and he thinks that the yacht will hold her own with any in her class.

FAIRCLOUGH IS NOW TIED FOR THE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—The race for premier position on the list of goal-scorers in the Third Division of the Association Football League became extraordinarily close as a result of games played October 23. Albert Fairclough, Southend United, who for some weeks had occupied alone the post of honor, was overhauled by, and obliged to share the headship with, E. Simms of Luton Town. Both these players could claim only 9 goals since the commencement of the season, and they were closely pursued by H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town, G. W. Bailey, Reading, and J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers. Even there the closeness of the struggle did not cease, however. As J. Stokoe, Peter Ronald, and Merthyr Town respectively, were only two points behind the actual leaders. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Albert Fairclough, Southend United...	9
E. Simms, Luton Town...	9
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town...	8
G. W. Bailey, Reading...	8
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers...	8
J. Stokoe, Swindon Town...	7
Peter Ronald, Watford...	7
J. Walker, Merthyr Town...	6
John Doran, Brighton and Hove Albion...	6
Edward Rodgers, Brighton and Hove Albion...	6
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth...	6
W. Rawlings, Southampton...	6
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town...	5
W. O'Leary, Swansea Town...	5
J. Whitley, Crystal Palace...	5
E. Smith, Crystal Palace...	5
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County...	5
Charles White, Watford...	5
B. Kenyon, Swansea Town...	5
George Whitworth, Northampton Town...	5
W. Keen, Millwall...	5
J. Broad, Millwall...	5
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers...	5
H. Hoddinott, Watford...	5
William Lockett, Northampton Town...	5
A. Dooling, Southampton...	5
T. H. Gibbey, Gillingham...	4
P. Hill, Luton Town...	4
King, Brentford...	4
H. Chance, Bristol Rovers...	4
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town...	4
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers...	4
W. Wright, Exeter City...	4
W. Bird, Bristol Rovers...	4
W. O'Leary, Swansea Town...	4
D. Collier, Grimsby Town...	4
H. W. Raymond, Plymouth Argyle...	4
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle...	4
J. Makin, Exeter City...	4
W. E. James, Portsmouth...	4
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers...	4
W. Devlin, Newport County...	4
W. Battiste, Gillingham...	4
J. Moore, Southampton...	4
J. Walters, Bristol Rovers...	4
H. Chance, Bristol Rovers...	4
V. Vaughan, Bristol Rovers...	4
S. Hoar, Luton Town...	4
A. Mathieson, Luton Town...	4
T. Parker, Southampton...	4
F. Shelly, Southampton...	4

LAFAYETTE ABANDONS SOCCER

EASTON, Pennsylvania.—Manager James Poland of the Lafayette College soccer team has announced that Lafayette would not have a soccer eleven this fall. Lafayette was to have been a member of the Pennsylvania State Intercollegiate Soccer League.

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EDUCATIONAL

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TOKYO, Japan.—One of the first concerns of the leaders of Japan after the Restoration of 1868, was the question of national education. At the time when Prince Ito was devoting all his energies toward the formation of a constitution, educational thinkers were also busying themselves in the interests of the state. Chief of these pioneers was Fukuzawa, a man renowned for his wisdom and foresight, to which was allied a large human sympathy and understanding. Besides founding the Kelo University and the "Jiji Rhimpo"—a leading Japanese daily newspaper—he was largely instrumental in establishing the present excellent elementary system of education throughout the length and breadth of the country, thereby providing the means of giving every child in Japan a fair start in life.

A child can begin school life at the age of three years. Kindergartens are maintained by each district, and are usually held in a separate building to the primary school. Both men and women, usually trained, are employed as teachers. The hours for the young pupils are from 9 till 12, and their curriculum comprises singing, games and drill, as well as all the devices of modern kindergarten. This portion of the education is not compulsory.

Like the kindergartens, the primary schools are maintained both by the district and privately. The district pays for the school building, for the teachers' salaries and for the upkeep of the school, from the proceeds of certain taxes allotted for the purpose. If, as sometimes happens in country districts, the community is unable to put up the building, the central government comes to their help and contributes toward the maintenance.

The tuition fee for all primary schools in Tokyo is uniform, one-fifth of a yen per month for the entire eight-year course. If a parent is actually unable to pay, the school authorities always remit the obligation. All children are compelled to attend some school from the age of 7 till 12.

No particular uniform is required beyond the school insignia, which is worn by the boys on their caps. When Japanese clothes are worn, both boys and girls are supposed to wear "hakama"—the wide pleated skirt over the kimono.

Boys and girls attend the same school throughout the primary courses, but are placed in different classes. The studies are essentially the same, the girls being taught sewing, where the boys are taught some manual training. Reading, writing, drawing, singing, drill, moral training and easy arithmetic are taught the first years of primary school. Both Japanese and Arabic figures are taught from the beginning.

When the pupil finishes primary school there are a number of choices open to him. He can either enter a middle school or one of the many different kinds of industrial school, or what is done by the greater number, he can enter the higher primary school.

The course in this department lasts for only two years, and is intended as a finishing course for those who do not care for, or cannot afford, a higher education. These schools are maintained by the district in the same way as the ordinary primary schools, and the tuition fee is three-fifths of a yen per month. The studies are advanced courses of the subjects taught in the ordinary primary school.

Should he prefer to enter an industrial school, the student then has to decide which course he is most interested in: whether agricultural, technical or commercial, industrial arts, forestry, sericulture, navigation, or other highly specialized studies.

In the girls' higher school, the course lasts for three years only. Domestic economy, sewing, etiquette, etc., are taught in these schools, and history, writing, etc. All of these schools are greatly overcrowded.

The boys' middle school is not maintained by the district, but by the city or prefecture. This course lasts for five years, and the fee for tuition is about four yen a month. The studies here include moral training, Chinese and Japanese languages, foreign languages including English, history and geography, arithmetic and mathematics, biology, chemistry and other branches.

The branches of higher education that are open to a graduate of middle school are law, economics, literature, chemistry, art, religion, music, and many other lines of specialization. All of these schools are filled to their full capacity. Technical schools and the universities—of which there are three in Tokyo—both the government institutions and private schools are able to accommodate only about 30 per cent of the number that apply for admittance.

The essential unity of the United States as a Nation is never more conclusively proved than by the rapidity with which Californian and Texan and New Englander find common ground in a higher school of learning, and are assimilated by the fraternity around them, says an editorial in The Phillips Bulletin of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. The editorial begins by pointing to the hundreds of young Americans, converging from all sections of the country, each bringing with him his own local prejudices, his own accumulated experiences, his own peculiar ways of living; that for a crowded day or two there is chaos, and boys, new and old, rush wildly and often aimlessly to and fro, nobody

seemingly settled or satisfied. Then, almost of a sudden, the transformation has taken place, all are working together in almost perfect accord and understanding.

ECOLE NORMALE DE MUSIQUE, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Ecole Normale de Musique in the rue Jouffroy is a young Paris institution which is making itself known to those who are interested in music from the educational standpoint. It is intended to supplement the Conservatoire, not in any way to rival the Conservatoire, which will continue to be regarded as the great music school of France. One may say that the Conservatoire aims at turning out singers and players, while the Ecole Normale aims at turning out teachers and professors of music.

At this moment when it is being contended that music should be a compulsory subject in all the schools, just as writing and arithmetic, an effort is being made to develop the Ecole Normale. The French are naturally an artistic people and great lovers of music. Hitherto in the schools there has been a perfunctory teaching of solfa, but it may be doubted if the school singing was of much use to anybody. What is now proposed is that music shall be a serious item in the curriculum. It would appear probable that this view will prevail, and every pupil will be taught music in some form or other—instrumental and vocal music.

Obviously the supply of music teachers will not be sufficient if this proposal comes into effect. The Ecole Normale has then a useful place beside the Conservatoire. The professors who have offered their aid this year are among the best musicians of France. There are Henry Rabaud, Roger Ducasse, Florent Schmitt, Mlle. Marguerite Long, Reynaldo Hahn, Ritter Ciampi, and Alfred Cortot who have taken up the charge of classes.

Germany has possessed similar schools for a long time. They were founded at Berlin, Frankfurt, Leipzig and elsewhere. The object and the organization of the Ecole Normale. That is to say, the chief aim was the formation of professors of music rather than what might be termed practitioners, whose influence should make itself felt in the music world. It is largely owing to these institutions that German musical erudition stands so high. It is hoped that the French Ecole Normale will give France a similar place. Students from all nations, including the Scandinavian countries and America, are already flocking to this center. The Ecole differs essentially from the Conservatoire in that it is rather for students who desire to be housed within its walls, whereas the Conservatoire is purely a school in which one studies several hours each day or each week. For the foreigner this is an important difference. Indeed the Conservatoire has rather discouraged the foreigner by limiting the number who may be admitted.

One may continue the comparison of the two schools by saying that the Conservatoire receives pupils who have passed a sufficiently difficult examination and seeks to develop and perfect them as specialists in an instrument. The Ecole receives pupils of all grades of instruction and seeks to make them musicians who shall be proficient in every branch of musical knowledge. The Ecole Normale has the special design of giving a superior musical education which would be profitable even to a virtuoso.

Certainly the Ecole Normale, in thus making professors rather than artists, in endeavoring to complete the general knowledge of artists, fulfills a real want.

FEDERATION OF CLASS TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Federation of Class Teachers aims at giving special expression to the views and interests of English primary teachers who are not heads of schools. Not seldom it is to be found in the van of school reforms, and this year's conference at Ipswich confirms its progressive character. The principal resolution put down by the council and carried almost unanimously, deserves to be closely studied as an indication of the direction in which many thoughtful teachers are looking. It runs as follows:

"This conference is of opinion that in any reconstruction of the education system the primary school should be regarded as of paramount importance, and that the education therein should be a sound preparation for higher education of varied type and for the duties of citizenship. It is of opinion that the nursery schools should be definitely attached to the infants' departments of primary schools, and that the secondary school system should be organized only for continuative purposes, and should not therefore provide in any respect an alternative to the primary course."

"It is further of opinion that the national system of education should therefore be based upon the idea of full-time instruction up to the age of 16 years, and that the proposed day continuance schools should have no permanent place in the system. If provided as a temporary expedient they should offer a curriculum which should be liberal, humanistic and recreative, while gradually developing a vocational bias, not directed to any particular industry."

SCHOOL MUSIC

In Elementary Grades in Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Considerable time and attention has been given this autumn to the subject of music in the London County Council schools and other elementary schools of Great Britain. For some time past class-singing has had its regular place in the school curriculum and insistence has been laid upon sight-reading taught on the tonic sol-fa method.

The question now being asked in the more earnest musical circles is: "Does the Board of Education really believe that music can be taught in this way—taught to every one, by anyone?" There is an old English proverb which says, "You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink"; and all the class singing in the world will not make a child musical unless he can be taught to love and understand the music he is singing.

All children like to make a noise, and therefore the classes for singing are not unpopular. On the contrary, it is, in the opinion of the children, a comparatively pleasant manner of getting through one of those tedious hours that have to be spent in school. But what do they learn? Voice production is a subject far too exact and serious to be taught with any thoroughness by teachers who have not been specially trained in it themselves.

Music is at present merely one of the numerous subjects in the ordinary school course, and it is as compulsory for the ordinary teacher to take the classes as it is for the ordinary pupil to attend them. What does the average school-teacher know of "the forward tone"? What instructions does he or she give to help the pupil to acquire it? A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, since incorrect production is practically sure to bring into the habit of singing out of tune.

The system of obliging every teacher to take classes for singing and sight-reading is fundamentally wrong. Music is an art, and cannot be contained within set rules. If it is sufficiently important to be taught at all, it is sufficiently important to be taught well, and since not even the finest and most specialized training in the world will make a musician of one who has not been endowed with the musical faculty, it is obviously unfair to expect such a one to teach music to children—unfair both to the teacher and to the children.

For this reason those who have the welfare of the future generation at heart are giving time and thought to the devising of a new system based on different lines, to be proposed in place of the one at present in vogue for teaching music in elementary schools. This proposed innovation takes as its root idea the point of view that it is more valuable to learn appreciation of an art than to make feeble efforts to become an exponent. Why try to teach children sight-reading unless they show aptitude for music?

How many people read from score? The ordinary music-lover goes to concerts and listens, and it is the number of these musical listeners—which should be increased—which must be increased—if music is to become a living factor in English life. What England needs is not executors but audiences. Love of music has first to be encouraged among the people, who must be guided, when young and adaptable, to prefer good music.

How is this to be corrected? By the careful cultivation of taste in all cases where the child shows musical inclination. To force an unmusical child to attend sight-reading classes is not going to aid his development, while his presence in the class is likely to prove an actual hindrance to the development of the really musical children. One backward child may delay the progress of a whole class and musical inability is a rigid bar to progress. Therefore a system which makes music a compulsory subject is a system which is likely seriously to hinder the advancement of the children most fitted to benefit by the instruction.

Not the least of the difficulties at present is that it is hard to find literature on music of the type to hold the attention of children. There is great need for a set of books on various musical subjects written with the intention of interesting children. With the help of such books it would be easier for the teachers to undertake their work. At present the whole subject suffers from the lack of a standard, the teachers in some cases being so deficient in musical taste that they give their classes songs of the most trivial type.

One of the first steps toward reform should certainly be a plan for reforming the teachers whose education has suffered hitherto from the same drawbacks as those which beset their pupils. It is, therefore, thought that the training colleges would be well advised to institute a special musical course, which young teachers of real musical ability should be encouraged to take, and which should entitle the successful student to a special post as music teacher in the schools. In short, musical ability should be encouraged and given opportunities, while backward as it is by the present futile efforts to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

The tonic sol-fa system has reigned in the London County Council schools for so many years that it may be hard to dethrone. The reformers do not intimate that it should be abandoned, but merely that the amount of time given to sight-reading classes on the tonic sol-fa system and to the study of its peculiar notation should be considerably lessened so that more time

might be available for musical instruction of a different kind.

One of the faults of the present system seems to be that the children are given no opportunities at school to hear music other than that provided by their own attempts to sing. Concerts for children, with programs of good music such as they can understand and learn honestly to enjoy, should be provided by the municipalities. This would be the best means possible of training future audiences, who would learn to desire and to demand good music, thereby raising the whole standard of the art in England.

At present the popularity of bad music is indisputable. Why not go a step further, and form small orchestras among promising children? This would take the whole matter of their musical education a long stride forward, for this means the executives could develop their talents and give concerts of good music to the number of children who gain the most advantage from the role of listener.

In old days, music was naturally associated with dancing, and this dancing served as a national bond of union and an outlet for moods which might have become harmful if suppressed. Why cannot British educational authorities reestablish this national custom, and include folk-dancing in the curriculum? If a nation is contented, it will keep out of mischief, and if children have plenty of innocent fun, they will not seek diversion in undesirable ways. Coax the spirit of content and good will to develop early in youth by giving them the chance of simple pleasure. Folk songs and folk dances—innocent gayety and beauty combined—will develop in English children a sense of rhythm and a love of all that is best in music far more efficiently than classes to teach them to read at sight songs that mean nothing to them and that many of them have insufficient ear to sing in tune.

A NEW TASK FOR SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Canada.—Sir Arthur Currie, who stepped out of the chief command of the Canadian Army to take over the principality of McGill University, is finding good scope for his organizing ability in McGill's "whirlwind campaign" for \$5,000,000, which has been arranged for the week commencing November 15. This sum, large for a Canadian university, though small in comparison with the recent campaign for Harvard, Cornell and Princeton, is necessary to put McGill financially on its feet, and to help to recoup the losses caused by its active participation in the war and by the absence of many students on war service overseas; also to renew and extend equipment, to increase professors' salaries; to extend the buildings to meet the requirements of the large number of students in attendance since the close of the war; to meet the special requirements of the various faculties; to erect dormitories for students, a common dining hall, professors' residences, and a convocation hall. Many leading Montreal citizens have accepted the responsibility of heading and arranging the work of the campaign.

McGill, from its inception nearly a century ago, has been identified with research and application. The practical trend of McGill's teaching appeared to business men, such as Sir William Macdonald and Lord Strathcona, and no doubt influenced them in helping the university with substantial endowments. The preeminence of McGill in applied science is largely due to the policy of Sir William Dawson, during whose régime the course of engineering was enlarged into the department of practical science and later into the faculty of applied science.

Agricultural science is taught under the auspices of McGill at the affiliated Macdonald College in Ste. Anne de Bellevue which has done a great work in teaching improved methods of farming, not only in the Province of Quebec, but also throughout the whole of both eastern and western Canada. At Macdonald College also is a school for teachers, which has greatly raised Canadian education standards.

Mr. R. B. Angus is the honorary chairman of the campaign committee, while Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, is the active chairman of the executive. Others actively interested in the campaign work are Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal; Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal Star; Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Montagu Allan, and a committee of 150 men prominent in Montreal's banking, transportation, shipping and general business circles. In addition there is a strong committee of the Graduates' Society with branches throughout Canada and a membership in many parts of the world.

Twelve pamphlets, each of which deals with a special phase of McGill's activities and each written by an expert on that subject, have been prepared and are being mailed in rotation to a list of about 14,000 known friends of McGill. Pamphlets already been sent out include:

"The Library of McGill," written by Dr. G. R. Lomer, librarian of the university; "The Cost of Education," written by Dr. J. A. Nicholson, registrar of McGill; "Women and McGill," written by Miss Ethel Huribart, warden of the Royal Victoria College; "The Needs of McGill," gives a summary of the most urgent requirements of the university for buildings and equipment.

In his statement on the cost of education, Dr. Nicholson points out that an arts degree granted for the season of 1919-20 cost the student only \$240 in fees, whereas the cost of his education to the university was no less than \$2752.

Stephen Leacock, who is professor of political economy, has written the

pamphlet on "Students' Residences." Dean Adams, pleading for McGill's Museum, refers to the excellent teaching in connection with the Redpath and other collections, but points out that the buildings are crowded to capacity. Funds are required to endow the new McCord Museum and to extend the collections.

EDUCATION NOTES

The present and the former vice-chancellor of Sheffield University have been speaking in close agreement about the many and difficult problems which affect secondary schools and universities. Sir Henry Hadow described how headmasters sometimes came to him and complained that sixth form boys, on reaching the university, had to mark time for the first year, going again over ground already covered at school. Mr. Fisher, in supporting Sir Henry, termed such overlapping the "ragged fringe" between the secondary school and university. He considered that more systematic thought ought to be given to all the questions relating to the adjustment of secondary school studies with those of the universities than had hitherto been the case. He also drew attention to the inadequacy of many of the textbooks which were issued in schools. The meeting at which Mr. Fisher and Sir Henry Hadow put forward their views was called in order to form an advisory consultative committee at Sheffield. This is a movement initiated by the university authorities, with the object of bringing together representatives of the local education authority, the university and the secondary schools, with the objects indicated above. Sir Henry Hadow has accepted the chairmanship of the council.

In the pending inquiry as to salaries, Irish teachers have had a sharp skirmish with the Dublin officials. The devising of a permanent scheme is left in the hands of the Arbitration Board, but that board considered it necessary to obtain, in the first place, expert opinion as to teachers' conditions of service and other matters which would affect salaries. They therefore, referred the whole question to a conference representative of the Treasury, the commissioners of national education and the teachers, in the hope that these three parties would themselves agree on a scale which the Arbitration Board could afterward ratify. But the Irish National Teachers Organization, which was the body appointed to act for the teachers, were left for a considerable time without any indication that the conference would be summoned. This caused much uneasiness, which was only increased by the information obtained by a correspondent of one of the principal Dublin newspapers, who made it his business to ascertain from the National Education office what had caused the delay. A high official in that department told the correspondent that, as a matter of fact, negotiations between the National Board and the Treasury had been going on for some time. More than that, a new scale had been agreed upon by both parties, and when some minor details had been adjusted, the whole proposal would be submitted to the teachers to accept or reject. It is easy to imagine what a commotion was caused by this revelation, especially as the initial salaries, both for men and women, were said to be below general expectations. What teachers desired especially to know was whether or no the commissioners of national education were themselves privy to this line of action.

Calling their organization a business undertaking, the business being "altruism, pure and simple," the Alumni Association of Lehigh University has started out on its "crucial year" to discover if it is not true after all that the majority of men prefer giving to receiving. Of course, the association exists in order to serve Lehigh, and officers of the association declare that alumni should be members solely for the purpose of being of use and not with the expectation of receiving anything in return for their membership fee. The idea seems to be to break away from the common conception of an alumni association which does little else than banquet itself, and to actually render free and whole-hearted service to the alma mater which gave so much of itself to make the alumnus what he is.

Dr. A. H. Upham, professor of English in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has been chosen president of the State University of Idaho at Moscow. He will assume his duties about December 1.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON'S SITE

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The senate of the University of London have intimated their readiness to accept the offer of the British Government to provide a site in the Bloomsbury district for their administrative headquarters, and for King's College.

The acceptance by the senate is accompanied by a number of conditions. These, for the most part, are such stipulations as a student man of business would introduce into his agreements, and they certainly appear to reveal the vagueness of certain points in the government's offer.

Among the chief conditions is the proviso that the headquarters of the university shall remain, as at present, in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, until the new buildings are ready for occupation and are free from debt. A similar stipulation is made with regard to the continued occupation by King's College of its own premises east of Somerset House up to the

date when the college can be satisfactorily removed to Bloomsbury.

The conditions named by the senate are as follows:

1. That the grant for maintenance, rates, etc., shall not be counted as a portion of the grants made to universities for educational purposes;
2. That the allocation of the site between the various buildings to be erected thereon shall be at the sole discretion of the senate of the university;
3. That the university shall retain and King's College shall retain full possession of their present sites and buildings under the conditions under which they now hold them until such time as the new buildings are ready for occupation and are free from debt;
4. That the buildings to be erected for the university headquarters shall be, as regards dimensions and design, in accordance with plans to be agreed upon between the senate and His Majesty's treasury, and shall afford not less than 50 per cent more floor space than is now allocated in the buildings at South Kensington for the separate use of the university;
5. That the terms of the removal of King's College from the Strand to the Bloomsbury site shall be a matter of subsequent negotiation between His Majesty's Government, the council of King's College, and the senate of the university, and that an agreement shall be concluded between the said parties; and that the senate, in accepting, subject to the above conditions, the government's offer of a site in Bloomsbury, assume that the offer does not incidentally involve a policy of curtailing the development of the work of those colleges and schools of the university which are not now, nor in the future will be, situated in the neighborhood of the Bloomsbury site, and that these institutions will not receive less favorable consideration at the hands of the government than would otherwise have been the case.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY DELEGACY

And Mr. J. A. R. Marriott

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

OXFORD, England.—Now that the great extra-mural work of British universities has extended from Cambridge to Oxford, and thence to London and the newer universities of the provincial cities, the nation is apt to forget, in the sober and clearly defined arrangements of the delegacies in question, what strange, unprecedented adventure that work was to the small, eager band of young graduates who set it going. Not to speak of James Stuart and Moulton and the Cambridge lecturers who first threw themselves into the drab centers of industrialism in the north, there are those almost equally worthy of mention—Michael Sadler and J. A. R. Marriott—hailing from the sister university of Oxford. The whole movement comes once more vividly into memory in connection with the function at Wadham College to celebrate Mr. Marriott's 25-year service as secretary of the Oxford University Delegacy.

As many as 72 local centers and 384 subscribers have contributed to fund for the assistance of university extension work, a fund of which they have requested Mr. Marriott to accept the trusteeship. There was also a gift to him as an individual. In thanking his friends, the present member for Oxford City recalled his early association with the movement and added some wise words about the need for cooperation between those engaged in lecturing in Oxford itself and those others who went far afield to carry its treasures to places which had no university of their own.

Mr. Marriott said that he looked back with unfeigned gratitude and almost unmingled pleasure along the years of his association with the delegacy. He vividly recalled a day in the lent term of 1886 when a curly haired youth burst into his rooms at New College, and, announcing himself as Michael Ernest Sadler, said "We want you to lecture at —." Circumstances were such that he could not accept that particular appointment, but he should never forget the incident. He also recalled a great meeting of university extension organizers in the potteries at Hanley. Mr. Sadler was one of the speakers, but so youthful was his appearance that the chairman announced him as the son of a father who unfortunately could not be with them. It was in 1887 that Mr. Marriott delivered his first university extension course of lectures. A year prior to that he appeared before the electors of Rochdale, who decisively rejected his addresses. Mr. Sadler caught him on the rebound, so to speak, and from that day for 33 years the work of university extension has been his main occupation and vocation.

During those years he had tried to do something of his duty both as college tutor and a university lecturer. He ventured to lay stress on the fact—he had laid stress on it in the evidence he had lately given before the Asquith commission—that he had never attempted to separate his work in the university from his work outside the university. It would be a great misfortune if at any time the intramural work of the university should be separated from the extramural work; both sides of the work were likely to gain by association with each other. He felt that very strongly, and he put it before the commission very strongly, his hope being that the links between the intramural and the extramural teaching would not be weakened but, rather, strengthened in the near future. He hoped that might be one of the results of the present Universities Commission.

JOURNALISM

School at New York University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The ideal toward which the director and the professors of the School of Journalism in New York University are working is to make the class sessions as much like actual work in a newspaper or magazine office as possible.

"We believe that there should be no sudden break between classroom instruction and actual experience in business," Prof. James Melvin Lee, director of the School of Journalism, explained recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In all other fields students deal with theoretical problems, instead of practical ones, with the result that they are not on familiar ground when they begin working for an employer instead of a professor."

"We do not believe in teaching newspaper work in a marble hall. It is too much of a blow for the students to go into a newspaper office afterward. I sometimes think that it would be valuable experience for the students, if, during all their writing classes, a press was going on the floor under them and a brass band just outside the window."

"We are fortunate in being able to have our classes in news reporting and news writing meet at The Globe office, for even though the students haven't contact with the activities that prevail during regular working hours, they at least grow accustomed to the surroundings of a real city room."

"The students in these classes are sent out on assignments for The Globe, but their work does not in any way conflict with the work of the regular reporters. Every editor has tips that look promising, but are not certain enough to justify sending one of the staff reporters. Those are the assignments the student reporters get. In a way it is better experience for them than to be sent out after a story that is sure to be worth while, for it tests their news sense."

"Because of our location we make a specialty of our magazine courses. Particularly in our night classes we have numbers of students who are college graduates, and who have come merely to take additional practical work. These courses include special article writing, magazine editing and making, history of journalism, and various courses in the short story and poetry. The chief advantage to students who want editorial positions on magazines, or who want to do freelance writing is that throughout the school year prominent editors come down and address the classes, outlining their policies and answering questions. We are particularly proud of the showing of the poetry classes, for we have quite a little shelf of books by our students. The work of the other classes is harder to estimate, for it is scattered among so many publications."

"In the beginning we believed that a part of our mission would be teaching students enough about the newspapers or magazine business to show them whether they wanted to go on with such work. But practically all of our students have, after graduation, done the work for which they were trained, so that phase of the work has proved negligible."

"I believe that the journalism course is just as good as any other to fit a man for many lines of business. It is close to the ground. It gives the student the economics of modern business rather than the economics of academic halls; it teaches him to express himself simply and clearly, and it gives him a working knowledge of business methods."

"We take the point of view that a newspaper is an economic product, so we do not stress the profession of journalism to the exclusion of the business of journalism. On the contrary, we emphasize the business side in this school. Joint products are marketed separately in all other industries, but in newspapers two entirely different products are marketed together. News is sold to the reader, and white space is sold to the advertiser. The cost of white paper makes it imperative that the newspaperman should realize the value of the product with which he is working."

Although the school specializes in practical courses, this does not mean that the ethical side is neglected. A discussion of the ethics of journalism is bound to occur frequently in many of the classes, classes in history of journalism, law of journalism, or even current events. The very fact that a chapter on this subject in Mr. Lee's history of journalism has attracted considerable attention is proof that any school of which he is director would not neglect the purely ethical side of journalistic work.

The phase of the school that appeals particularly to students, however, is the fact that they are given a very free rein in selecting courses. Particularly the graduate students and those who are not working toward a degree are given the utmost freedom, a privilege which is not enjoyed in other schools. This makes it possible for students who are unable to take the entire academic course, to take such of the journalism courses as interest them particularly. The courses are so divided that they can be taken during the day or the evening, or both.

Recently three men from three different countries have been visiting the school and studying its methods with a view to establishing similar schools in their own countries. The teachers of journalism in America are united in an association whose aim is to coordinate all the schools of journalism. Mr. Lee was formerly president of this association.

THE HOME FORUM

Mr. John Bradford's
"Try-Weekly"

Not far from John's school on the square stood another log cabin, from which another and much more splendid light streamed out across the wilderness: this being the printing-room and book-binders of the great Mr. John Bradford.

On this evening of the ball at the home of General James Wilkinson, the great Mr. Bradford was out of town, and that most unluckily for the occasion—in addition to all the pleasure that it would furnish to the ladies—was designed as a means of calling together the leaders of the movement to separate Kentucky from the Union; and the idea may have been, that the great Mr. Bradford, having written one fine speech to celebrate her entrance, could as easily turn out a finer one to celebrate her withdrawal.

It must not be inferred that his absence had any political significance. He had merely gone a few days previous to the little settlement at Georgetown—named for the great George—to lay in a supply of paper for his Weekly, and had been detained there by heavy local rains, not risking so dry an article of merchandise either by pack-horse or open wagon under the dripping trees. Paper was very scarce in the wilderness and no man could afford to let a single piece get wet.

In setting out on his journey, he had instructed his sole assistant—a young man by the name of Charles O'Bannon—as to his duties in the meantime; he was to cut some new capital letters out of a block of dogwood in the office, and also some small letters where the type fell short; to collect if possible some unpaid subscriptions—this being one of the advantages that an editor always takes of his own absence—in particular to call upon certain merchants for arrears in advertisements; and he was to receive any lost articles that might be sent in to be advertised, or return such as should be called for by their owners; with other details appertaining to the establishment.

O'Bannon had performed his duties as he had been told—reserving for himself, as always, the right of a personal construction. He had addressed a written appeal to the non-paying subscribers, declaring that the Gazette had now become a Try-Weekly, since Mr. Bradford had to try hard every week to get it out by the end; he had collected from several delinquent advertisers; whittled out three new capital letters, and also the face of Mr. Bradford and one of his legs; taken charge with especial interest of Lost and Found; and was now ready for other duties.

On this evening of the ball he was sitting in the office.

In one corner of the room stood a worn hand-press with two dog-skin

inking-balls. Between the logs of the wall near another corner a horizontal iron bar had been driven, and from the end of this bar hung a saucer-shaped iron lamp filled with bear-oil. Out of this oil stuck the end of a cotton rag for a wick; which, being set on fire, filled the room with a strong smell and a feeble, murky, flickering light.

That he expected to be at the party tonight might have been inferred from his dress: a blue broadcloth coat with yellow gilt buttons; a swan's-down waistcoat with broad stripes of red and white; a pair of dove-colored corded-velvet pantaloons with three large yellow buttons on the hips; and a neckcloth of fine white cambric.

He had just risen to pinch the wick in the lamp overhead when a knock sounded on the door, and to his surprise and displeasure—for he thought he had bolted it—there entered without waiting to be bidden a low, broad-chested, barefooted, blond fellow, his brown-tow breeches rolled up to his knees, showing a pair of fine white calves; a clean shirt thrown open at the neck and rolled up to the elbows, displaying a noble pair of arms; a ruddy shine on his good-humoured face; a drenched look about his short, thick, whitish hair; and a comfortable smell of soap emanating from his entire person.

Seeing him, O'Bannon looked less displeased; but keeping his seat, he said, with an air of sarcasm, "I would have invited you to come in, Peter, but I see you have not waited for the invitation."

Peter deigned no reply; but walking forward, he clapped down on the oak slab a round handful of shillings and pence. "Count it, and see if it's all there," he said.

"What's this for?" O'Bannon spoke in a tone of wounded astonishment.

"What do you suppose it's for? Didn't I hear you've been out collecting?"

"Well, you have had an advertisement running in the paper for some time."

"That's what it's for then! And what's more, I've got the money to pay for a better one, whenever you'll write it."

"Sit down, sit down, sit down!" O'Bannon jumped from his chair, hurried across the room, and emptied a pile of things on the floor, and dragged back a heavy oak stool.

"Hold on!" cried Peter, laying a hand on his arm. "My advertisement first."

"As you please."

"About twice as long as the other one," instructed Peter.

"As you please," O'Bannon, took up a goose-quill, and drew a sheet of paper before him.

"My business is increasing," prompted Peter still further, with a puzzled look as to what should come next. "Put that in!"

"Of course," said O'Bannon. "I always put that in."

He was thinking impatiently about the ball and he wrote out something quickly and read it aloud.

"Mr. Peter Springle continues to carry on the blacksmith business opposite the Sign of the Indian Queen. Mr. Springle cannot be rivalled in his shoeing of horses. He keeps on hand a constant supply of axes, chains, and hoes, which he will sell at prices usually asked."

"Stop," interrupted Peter, who had sniffed a strange, delicious odour of personal praise in the second sentence. "You might say something more about me, before you bring in the axes."

"As you please."

"Mr. Peter Springle executes his work with satisfaction and despatch; his work is second to none in Kentucky; no one surpasses him; he is a noted horsehoer; he does nothing but shoe horses!" He looked at Peter inquiringly.

"That sounds more like it," admitted Peter.

"Is that enough?"

"Oh, if that's all you can say!"

"Mr. Springle devotes himself entirely to the shoeing of fine horses; Mr. Springle does not injure fine horses, but shoes them all around with new shoes at one dollar for each horse!"

"Better," said Peter. "Only, don't say so much about the horses! Say more about—"

"Mr. Springle is the greatest blacksmith that ever left New Jersey."

"Or that ever lived in New Jersey."

—James Lane Allen in "The Choir Invisible."

"Mid the Palmy Isles of the Orient"

Eastward as far as the eye can see, Still eastward, eastward, endlessly, The sparkle and tremor of purple sea That rises before you, a flickering hill, On and on to the shut of the sky, And beyond, you fancy it sloping until The same multitudinous throb and thrill

That vibrate under your dizzy eye In ripples of orange and pink are sent Where the popped sails doze on the yard,

And clumsy junk and proa lie Sunk deep with precious woods and hard,

"Mid the palmy isles of the Orient. Those leaning towers of clouded white On the farthest brink of doubtful ocean.

That shorten and shorten out of sight, Yet seem on the selfsame spot to stay, Receding with a motionless motion, Fading to dubious films of gray, Lost, dimly found, then vanished wholly,

Will rise again, the great world under, First films, then towers, then high-heaped clouds,

Whose nearing outlines sharpen slowly Into tall ships with cobweb shrouds, That fill long Mongol eyes with wonder,

Crushing the violet wave to spray Past some low headland of Cathay;—

—James Russell Lowell.

Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE command of Christ Jesus was, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

In the Scriptures the Hebrew word mishpat, in most cases translated judgment, is also rendered: ordinance, law, justice, and a score of other words of various shades of kindred meaning; all implying the operation of divine Mind or intelligence in the affairs of mankind to establish and maintain righteous and harmonious existence under the rule of Principle. In the Scriptures some other words suggesting the human concept of anger, fury, vengeance, recompense, and so forth, are translated judgment—all characteristic of the so-called carnal or mortal mind, which is altogether opposed to justice, and these statements tend to lead mortals into the false belief that God, good, could be and is the source of evil; which false belief would, if possible, reverse the truth, darken the understanding and thwart judgment. This false concept of God as the source of both good and evil was first voiced by a talking serpent, which was classified by Jesus of Nazareth as "a murderer from the beginning; and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

The human or mortal mind would, if possible, deceive the very elect, enthroned matter as something to be feared and obeyed, and substitute for righteous judgment the opinions of men based on sense testimony and the hypothesis that there is intelligence in matter; and that craftiness, erudition, and experience in human affairs are concomitants of judgment and necessary qualifications to empower one to discern between good and evil, Truth and error. Out of this false doctrine also arises what is called good judgment and bad judgment, the latter, however, being a contradiction in terms, for the simple reason that judgment, being of God, good, and having its source in Him, in whom is no evil, must necessarily partake of the nature and quality of Love, for "God is love." Therefore what is termed bad judgment claiming to proceed from a so-called evil or sordid mind is not judgment at all but error and should be so classified, because it is nothing and has no abiding place in divine Mind. Furthermore, such human or evil mind being "enmity against God," whatever it attempts to do in the direction of judging or administering justice, except as it is governed by Principle, is ignorance and injustice. Of this false sense of judgment Mrs. Eddy writes on page 293 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The manifestations of evil, which counterfeit divine justice, are called in the Scriptures, 'The anger of the Lord.' In reality, they show the self-destruction of error or matter and point to matter's opposite, the strength and permanency of Spirit."

Of Solomon it is written in the Scriptures, "The wisdom of God was in him, to do judgment." Judgment, therefore, is Spirit, God, reflected—the operation of divine Principle in which good is cognized as all that really exists, and separated from the false claim of evil, which Christ Jesus classified as, "a liar, and the father of it," thereby signifying its absolute nothingness. Understanding Spirit as all, the only creator and the source of all being, and creation as His reflection, Jesus, the most righteous judge the world has ever known, refused to accept as true the testimony of the physical senses which bear witness to disease, sin, and death and proved their nothingness by demonstration in which the evidence was destroyed. He said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." At all times and under all circumstances he was impelled by Spirit. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." It is well to note carefully what he terms the basis of just judgment, "because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." Because He listened to the "still small voice" of Spirit and refused to be beguiled by the lying whisper of evil, selfishness, self-will, or animality he was able to detect and cast out every false claim of the physical senses, healing sickness, destroying sin, and raising the dead. As was said of him: "whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

This separation is not a recognition of evil as something to be destroyed or dealt with physically, but by seeing it as nothing—a self-constituted falsity. Its destruction, therefore, as a seeming reality, is as a sense of darkness which disappears in the presence of light. So evil fades into nothingness as the consciousness of God as All-in-all supplants false beliefs with spiritual understanding. This consciousness of God, which is true wisdom, is coming to mankind today through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as given in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other published writings of the same author, and through the Christian Science periodicals founded by her, which are the organs of this church.

Of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy writes,

"Christian Science translates Mind, God, to mortals." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 22.) Also, "Christian Science brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, the entireness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil." (Science and Health, p. 293.)

"And Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see might see; and that they which see might be made blind."

we entered, through the large folding-doors, our fine assembly rooms. All was noise and blaze and mob. I could neither see nor hear distinctly. A pleasant voice sounded near, it was Glenmoriston's; he was there with his wife, and his sisters, and her sisters, and their husbands and cousins, a whole generation of us.

Lord and Lady Huntly were there with a large party. Old Lady Saltoun ditto, dancing away in an open park almost as lightly as her pretty daugh-

ter had set up their gilded vans. But as the music passed, everybody stopped to look up and listen. You could see that the old men felt their importance and enjoyed their success; they held themselves proudly. . . . And when there was a minute's interval . . . they made their excuses: "One doesn't really know what the tambourine are on a damp morning like this"—for the sky was overcast. "If the sun were shining or the mist blowing, then we could play! Allez!"

Old Nuremberg

Nuremberg is gathered at the base of a sandstone rock, rising in the midst of a dry but fertile plain. The rock forms a prolonged and curved ridge, of which the concave side, at the highest point, is precipitous; the other slopes gradually to the plain. Fortified with wall and tower along its whole crest, and crowned with a stately castle, it defends the city—not with its precipitous side—but with its slope. The precipice is turned to the town. It wears no aspect of hostility towards the surrounding fields; the roads lead down into them by gentle descents from the gates. To the south and east the walls are on the level of the plain; within them, the city itself stands on two swells of hill, divided by a winding river. Its architecture has, however, been much overrated. The effect of the streets, so delightful to the eye of the passing traveler, depends chiefly on one appendage of the roof, namely, its warehouse windows. Every house, almost without exception, has at least one boldly opening dormer window, the roof of which sustains a pulley for raising goods; and the under part of this strong overhanging roof is always carved with a rich pattern, not of refined design, but effective. Among these comparatively modern structures are mingled, however, not unfrequently others, turreted at the angles, which are true Gothic of the fifteenth, some of the fourteenth, century; and the principal churches remain nearly as in Dürer's time. Their Gothic is none of it good, not even rich (though the facades have their ornament so distributed as to give them a sufficiently elaborate effect at a distance); their size is diminutive; their interiors mean, rude, and ill-proportioned, wholly dependent for their interest on ingenious stone-cutting in corners, and finely-twisted ironwork; of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste, possessing not even the merit of delicate execution; but the designs in metal are usually meritorious, and Fischer's shrine of St. Sebald is good, and may rank with Italian work.

Though, however, not comparable for an instant to any great Italian or French city, Nuremberg possesses one character peculiar to itself, that of a self-restrained, contented, quaint domesticity. It would have been vain to expect any first-rate painting, sculpture, or poetry, from the well-regulated community of merchants of small ware. But it is evident they were affectionate and trustworthy—that they had playful fancy and honorable pride. There is no exalted grandeur in their city, nor any deep beauty; but an imaginative homeliness, mingled with some elements of melancholy and power, and a few even of grace. From "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin.



On Mt. Desert Island, Maine, a newly created national park

Highland Society in
1814

The Northern Meeting was to all of our degree as important a gathering as was the Badenoch Tryst to our humbler acquaintance. . . . The Duchess of Gordon . . . had persuaded all the northern counties to come together once a year about the middle of October, and spend the better part of a week at Inverness. There were dinners and balls in the evenings; the mornings were devoted to visiting neighboring friends and the beautiful scenery abounding on all sides. She had always herself taken a large party there, and done her utmost to induce her friends to do likewise—stray English being particularly acceptable, as supposed admirers of our national beauties! while enacting the part of lion themselves. No one with equal energy had replaced her; still, the annual meeting went on, bringing many together who otherwise might not have become acquainted, renewing old intimacies, and sometimes obliterating old grudges.

New dresses had come for my decoration, and beautiful flowers chosen by dear Annie Grant. . . . There were white muslin with blue trimmings, shoes to match, and roses; white gauze, pink shoes and trimmings and hosiery. . . . With what delight I stepped into the barouche which was to carry us to this scene of pleasure! I had no fears about partners, Pittman had set me quite at ease on that score. We went through the ford at Inverriddle, every one met bidding us goodspeed, and looking after us affectionately—for it was an era in the annals of the family, this coming out of Miss Grant—and we stopped at Aviemore to have a few pleasant words with Mrs. Mackenzie. It had been a beautiful drive so far, all along by the banks of the Spey, under the shade of the graceful birch-trees, the well-wooded rock of Craigellachie rising high above us to the left after we had crossed the river.

We put up at Mr. Cooper's good house in Church Street, where we were made very welcome and very comfortable. The next morning I was sent with some of the children to Castle Hill, a very pretty farm of Mr. Cooper's three miles from Inverness.

Probably all young girls have felt once in their lives, at least, as I felt on mounting the broad, handsome staircase of the Northern Meeting rooms on my father's arm. The hall was well lit, the music sounded joyously, and my heart beat so high, it might have been sent to palpitate! My mother and I passed into a suite of waiting-rooms, where . . . Peggy Davidson's aunt assisted to take care of the wraps, then rejoining my father

An Island of Maine

The first allusion in literature to the possibilities of Mount Desert as a summer resort is in Robert Carter's "Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England," which is the record of a trip made in a fishing smack in the summer of 1858 from Boston to Bar Harbor. . . .

Mr. Carter wrote: "The approach to Mount Desert by sea is magnificent. It is difficult to conceive of any finer combination of land and water. . . . None of us knew anything of the localities of Mount Desert, and we therefore put into the first harbor, which proved to be Bass Harbor. We landed about sunset, and, not finding the village very attractive, started for Southwest Harbor. . . . We could not obtain at Bass Harbor any conveyance, so we walked through the forest for several miles after dark, and for the last hour of the way had a fine night view of the mountains."

The charm of Mount Desert as a summer resort is chiefly due to four things: the natural beauty of the island, the cool summer climate, the facilities for sailing and fishing alike on the smooth waters inside the sheltering islands or on the open sea, and the lure of the wild rocky hills, which are the highest on the Atlantic coast of the United States and deeply cut by picturesque valleys, ponds, and streams. The artists who were the earliest visitors did much to make the island famous. Church, Fisher, Cole, Gifford, Hart, Parsons, Warren, Bierstadt, and others of the older generation renowned in American art, painted the crags and the shining waters and gave fanciful names to some of the picturesque places, such as Eagle Lake, the Beehive, Echo Lake, and the Porcupine Islands. The artists of a later generation do not find the landscape as interesting as did their comrades of an earlier school. It lacks "atmosphere." The typical Mount Desert day has a dry brilliancy which banishes the charm of mystery. The . . . sunshine is vivifying, but on these characteristic days there are no soft horizons or shadowy distances such as the modern artists prefer. Every outline is sharp and defined, every hue is emphasized. Never was there such a blue sea or such white sails or such sparkling whitecaps or such bright green trees. Only when the fog wreaths sail in from the sea, or a soft southerly haze occasionally shrouds the sharp horizons, do objects attain the relative values which nowadays tempt a painter.—George E. Street, "Mount Desert, a History."

The "Tambourinaires" of Provence

"From a distance first, but drawing nearer and nearer, we heard the strangest music we had ever listened to," relate J. and E. R. Pennell in "Play in Provence." "Shrill flute-like notes gave the tune, a dull drumming beat the accompaniment. It was not in the least like a fife-and-drum corps; it was not in the least like anything else. The musicians reached our hotel shortly after the hour. They were eight or ten in number. Each carried, suspended on his left arm, a long, antiquated-looking drum,—it was not really a tambourine at all,—and with the left hand he held to his mouth a little three-fingered flute, upon which he blew, while with the right he beat his drum. They were the most famous tambourinaires left in Provence: one was from Barbantane, another from Bollbonne, a third from Fontvieille—from Salon, from Maillane, from all around Mistral's country they came. . . . A crowd marched at their heels. At the first sound of their music people rushed to their doors and waited. All the morning they kept up their concert. For, 'pour battre un air—dit-on-lis de mandant un sou; mais bien cing pour se taire' (To play a tune, it is said, they ask a sou; but to leave off, five). . . .

"Wherever we walked we heard the old-fashioned airs shrilly piped. In the narrow streets small children joined hands and danced to the piping. In front of St. Trophime, and on the Lice, the wide, shady boulevard, market-women were driving hard, noisy bargains over their fruit, vegetables, and poultry, and traveling showmen

A Portrait of Lincoln

None of the artists or pictures has caught the deep though subtle and indirect expression of this man's face. There is something else there.—Walt Whitman.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Root and the Irreconcilables

It is interesting to observe that those Americans who felt sure that the presidential election would settle nothing with respect to the attitude of the United States on the question of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant are already finding their expectations fulfilled. In proportion as the question could not be clearly and definitely stated for the voters, there has been no definite mandate, and the whole situation now shows a tendency to assume practically the same aspects which it bore at the time of the Treaty failure in the Senate. Yet it is not quite the same. A new consideration of importance is provided in the overwhelming verdict of the voters to intrust the whole procedure to Republican hands. Long before the election the obstacle to its efficacy in the direction of a Treaty decision was seen to lie in the nature of the cleavage of opinion with respect to the Treaty and the League. This cleavage was not so much on party lines as it was on the lines separating compromisers and non-compromisers in both parties. Yet there was all the while a deep cross-cleavage of partisan feeling, intensified by the equipoise of voting strength in the Senate and by the approach of the political campaign. This cross-cleavage has now been almost eliminated by the election, and while the other rift remains, its effective range has been brought within the confines of a single party by the sweeping nature of Republican control. Union is as natural in any one party as disunion is for two. Thus the whole logic of the new situation, instead of making for continued division, should operate immediately and continuously in the direction of agreement.

Yet now, in the first aspects of the matter subsequent to the election, agreement within the Republican ranks would hardly seem to promise greater ease of accomplishment than when involving direct partisan opposition. The task before the Republicans, as the initial discussions now current in the press are making clear, is to choose between the views of the Honorable Elihu Root, who has had experience both as a Senator and as Secretary of State, and the views of Senator Borah and Senator Johnson. But Mr. Root is now known to be definitely in favor of saving the League of Nations, in a large measure as it already stands drafted, whereas Senator Borah and Senator Johnson, long designated as "irreconcilable" in their opposition to the League, are leaving no stone unturned to show themselves as irreconcilable now as they were in the wildest moments of the political campaign. It is not strange, therefore, that the Republican tendency to put forward the name of Mr. Root as the Republican most likely to be designated by the incoming President for the important place at the head of the State Department, is being countered by hints of adverse opinion within the party, intimating that the Senate group that is expected to be influential in the new administration have gone too far in the direction of wiping out the Treaty with the Covenant, as now drafted, to favor acceptance of it even with the modifications for which Mr. Root clearly stands.

But there is no denying the impressiveness of Mr. Root's attitude. It is all the more striking as having been stated to Senator Harding in the midst of the campaign, obviously in response to an inquiry by the Republican managers, with a view to prevent their campaign oratory from wrecking itself upon the rock of a too absolute refutation of the League and Covenant. Mr. Root's statement was unequivocal. In the light of all his knowledge of international law, and of his personal experience in dealing with the Hague Tribunal and the Hague idea as applied to the Versailles Treaty, he told Senator Harding that "a new deal, abandoning the Treaty of Versailles, is impossible." He even went so far as to say that to attempt it would be "to bring chaos, and an entire loss of results of the war, and general disaster involving the United States." He said that it would be "very unwise to declare the League dead," and this for the very good reason that such a declaration "would not be true." His advice, obviously inspired by his knowledge of the law and his loyalty to the Republican Party, was that "the only possible course is to keep the Treaty, modifying it to meet the requirements of the Senate reservations and the Chicago platform, and probably in some other respects," which "must be determined at the time in conference with the other parties . . . because conditions next March are necessarily uncertain." Obviously Mr. Root's study of the Treaty situation, and his contacts in Europe during the drafting of the Hague court plan, had not caused him to modify, in any way, his support of the Treaty and Covenant, which he expressed in June, 1919, in a letter to the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and in his letter of March 29, 1919, to Will H. Hays, of the Republican National Committee. At that time, while convinced that there should be important amendments to the Covenant, protective of United States interests, he felt nevertheless that the Covenant included "a great deal of high value that the world ought not to lose," and he expressed the wish that the peace terms and the League of Nations Covenant might be separated, so that the details of the Covenant might be considered by the people of the country without coercion by the necessities of a speedy peace. Whether or no Mr. Root's views changed appreciably thereafter, his declaration for the League in the Harding dispatch of last August seems considerably more emphatic than it was in the letters just referred to.

So it appears that, whatever the President-elect may do about naming a man for the most important position in his new cabinet, his action may be expected to disclose, more definitely than has heretofore appeared, just how far the President-elect himself is prepared to go in saving the Versailles Treaty. He has declared that he would propose a resolution of peace, as an immediate means of

getting rid of the activities and regulations that hold over from the war. As for anything beyond that, by the "irreconcilables" he has been understood to have definitely turned his back upon the League Covenant, just as by pro-League Republicans, like Mr. Taft and Mr. Hoover, he has been understood to favor the League Covenant with reservations. There appears to be no obligation on the President-elect to place Mr. Root again at the head of the State Department. On the other hand, it seems incredible that the opinions of a jurist of his standing, both within and without the councils of the Republican Party, should no longer have a considerable weight in determining Republican procedure.

Mr. Veniselos States His Case

THE most outstanding feature of Mr. Veniselos' career as a statesman has ever been, it may be ventured, his fearlessness. It is not a common virtue amongst statesmen. Of recklessness there is plenty; of dogged obstinacy more than enough; but of that courage which, in times of stress and crisis, disposes a man to take a course which runs counter to the wishes and judgment of friends and enemies alike, because he is convinced that it is nearest right, there is none too much. Mr. Veniselos possesses this courage to a remarkable degree, and again and again in the course of his long and laborious career as a statesman, it has prompted him to actions which have amazed the world alike for their daring and their genius.

To those who could catch no glimpse of the great and righteous purpose underlying the Greek Premier's statesmanship he has always been something of an enigma. They could not understand, for instance, why the man who had braved the wrath of King George of Greece, in 1899, by rebelling against the autocratic rule of his son, Prince George, in Crete, should have upheld the King and his house against the wishes of the great majority of his own supporters when he was called to Athens and endowed with almost autocratic power, ten years later. Mr. Veniselos' action on that occasion was typical. What Greece needed was reform, not revolution. The call of the hour was to build up and not to pull down. The army, the navy, the currency, education, agriculture all demanded a great united, constructive effort, and so Mr. Veniselos, counting past grudges the most utter irrelevancies, insisted on supporting the crown. To this end, in spite of their opposition, he demanded the help of his friends, and, when the first surprise had been dissipated, he got what he wanted and the situation was saved.

Again and again, since then, Mr. Veniselos has saved Greece from herself or from those whose leadership, if followed, would undoubtedly have led to disaster. In this work he has always borne patiently with opponents. Inspired by one desire, the welfare of Greece, he has always been ready and willing to give others credit for the same desire. The moment, however, he saw, beyond a possibility of doubt, that those who differed from him were bent on pursuing a course inimical to their country, he did not hesitate. Whether it was the humblest civil servant or the King himself made no difference. Thus it was that, in the early days of the war, he labored faithfully with King Constantine, seeking to win him from the policy which, later on, brought about his overthrow. He endured patiently all manner of high-handed treatment and exasperating opposition, as long as he could see any hope at all of saving the situation without sacrificing the King. As soon, however, as he saw that this could not be done, he acted, and the diplomatic world was astonished one morning, in the March of 1915, by the publication, in an Athens paper, of Mr. Veniselos' now famous "Memorandum to the King." Eighteen months later, Mr. Veniselos was at Salonika, and the great cleavage in the nation definitely obtained.

Now this cleavage was, of course, bridged over when King Constantine was finally banished, in 1917, but Mr. Veniselos, knowing the truth as probably no one else knows it, has never allowed himself to become blind to the fact that what caused the cleavage in 1916 was Constantine and his pro-German court, and that to rehabilitate that influence would be to invite the consummation of those disasters so narrowly averted three years ago. Mr. Veniselos is, therefore, utterly and irrevocably opposed to the return of King Constantine to the throne of Greece. He has, in the past, expressed himself to this effect on many occasions, with generous restraint, as far as Constantine and his consort were concerned. Constantine, however, by his shameless intrigues has shown himself quite unworthy of any consideration, and so, within the last few days, Mr. Veniselos, as all who knew him must have seen was inevitable, has "stated his case."

The Greek Premier's arraignment of Constantine, as recorded in recent dispatches from Athens, is a document likely to become historic. Having set out to do this necessary work, he does it thoroughly. He does not spare the man who did not hesitate to sacrifice Greece to the attainment of his own ends. Step by step, he traces the sorry story of intrigue, and then sums up the matter with the emphatic statement, "The return of the ex-King is impossible." The Greek people, Mr. Veniselos insists, cannot accept a king without dignity. During the world war, he says, ancient and glorious thrones were seen to crumble, but whilst the Kaiser, whose family created Prussia, is resigned to his fate, leaving his country to recover from the wounds it received from his policy, the deposed King does not cease to foment in Greece seditions and conspiracies, and has not imposed silence on his pretensions even during the recent supreme days in the history of the dynasty. "This conduct," Mr. Veniselos adds, "inspires an immeasurable disgust in the Greek people."

What the effect of this statement will be, coming as it does within a few days of the elections, it is impossible to say. That it will consolidate the opposition of the Royalists goes without saying, but, on the other hand, it will, it may be ventured, effectually prevent any sudden wave of sentiment betraying the Greek people as a whole into a desire to give the former King a "second chance." Mr. Veniselos himself is well satisfied as to how King Constantine would use this second chance. He no more believes that the exile in Switzerland has lost faith in absolutism than he believes that the exile in Holland has

lost faith in it. On the contrary, he is convinced that Constantine's return would be the signal for the inauguration of an attempt to bind Greece in the shackles of the old Prussian school, and so, as far as he himself is concerned, he will have none of it. All the indications are that the result of the elections to be held throughout Greece, on Sunday next, will show the Greek people overwhelmingly of the same opinion.

The Plumage Bill in Great Britain

IN THE early part of the present year, a bill came before the British Parliament designed to put an end, once and for all, to the traffic in the plumage of wild birds. It was called the Plumage Bill, and it was, on all hands, assured of the strongest support. It had the approval of the government. It was indorsed by all sections of the press. Liberals, Conservatives and Labor men united in a desire to see it become law; whilst educated women and the more respectable portion of the drapery trade were emphatic in their approbation. In spite of this very general approval, however, those of its supporters who had made anything like a close study of the conditions surrounding the traffic recognized very clearly that the most determined and unscrupulous attempt would be made, both in Parliament and out of it, either to prevent the passage of the bill or to secure such amendments as would render it practically valueless as a protective measure. It was recognized that those engaged in the plumage traffic were, in the United Kingdom, fighting, if not in their last ditch, certainly along one of the rearmost lines of defense. With Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India and other parts of the British Commonwealth, to say nothing of the United States, closed against them, the "open port of London" was all that stood between their trade and virtual extinction.

The supporters of the Plumage Bill were well aware, therefore, that no amount of apparent approval for the measure would justify any relaxation of effort or any tendency to take matters for granted, and it was to provide against the possibility of anything of this kind that what was known as the Plumage Bill Group was formed in London about a year ago. Every effort was made to secure the safe passage of the bill, but, on the second reading in the House of Commons, the small interested group of those opposing the measure succeeded in "talking it out." This meant, of course, that it was shelved for another session.

The Plumage Bill, however, is one of those measures the ultimate passage of which is inevitable. It is to come up again this session, and, a short time ago, there appeared in The Times of London a letter, signed by twenty-five representative men and women, bespeaking for the measure a still greater exhibition of that public support which must ultimately carry it through to the statute book. As has been said, the signatories of the letter were representative. There were members of Parliament, like Lady Astor and C. E. Hobhouse; journalists, like J. L. Garvin; authors, like Thomas Hardy; Labor leaders, like Arthur Henderson; churchmen, like Dean Inge and Bishop Welldon, and so on. They expressed the earnest hope that, during the present session, the bill would be taken through its remaining stages, and they asked "Parliament, the public, and the press to take such steps as may be necessary to secure this end." "The need for the bill," the letter declares, "is many years overdue, and it is imperative that it should become law at the earliest possible moment, in order to preserve the wild birds of the world, and to remove from England the scandal of this undesirable trade in their destruction merely for the sake of fashion." There is really nothing that can be usefully added to such an appeal. All decent-minded men and women are opposed to this traffic, as they are to the barbarous fashion which renders it possible.

Torchlight Effects

YEARS hence, when present customs have come to be looked back upon as representative of the good old times that were, somebody will be saying, of this political campaign through which we have just been passing. "Oh, yes. The Harding-Cox fight. That sure was some campaign, wasn't it? Let's see: that was the year when they first used electric lights for torches in the torchlight parades." For although this great contest has witnessed a revival of the evening parades that are reminiscent of the lively campaigns of cruder times, the parades in the biggest spectacle of the Harding-Cox contest were strictly up to date in their equipment. No kerosene for them. No smudge and smell and soot, such as to necessitate the wearing of oil-cloth capes, or even old clothes. No, sir. Instead, electricity! Clean little glow-lamps at the tips of short staffs, from each of which hung a small copy of the Stars and Stripes. They might not have been as picturesque as kerosene torches, but then, they were so modern! In an electric age, who could expect the most up-to-date city of the country to allow even a revived torchlight show to be staged with kerosene?

And even for the picturesque effect the electric bulbs may have been well enough. For it is altogether a different matter to make a show with a torchlight procession nowadays from what it was in the days when such processions were in their prime. The processions of those days had some chance. They could produce an effect with such lights as they carried, simply because lights of every kind were less numerous. Then there were no high-hung arc lamps for the streets and squares, no "flood-lights," no "white way" effects, no flaring shop windows pouring their radiance into streets and avenues already glowing almost as at noon. There were only sputtering oil or gas lamps for the streets, and nothing much better for the shops; the best of lights were always yellow and smoky, without even a "mantle burner" to give brilliancy. Torchlight parades in those days could make their presence felt. Where they moved darkness was for the moment put to rout. If there was anything of symbolism in their show it was not endangered by the general setting. If the parade was to be, for anybody, symbolic of political light spreading over the community to dispel political darkness, that symbolism was not swallowed up in the

flood of private light from somebody's shop windows, or lost in any official glare produced by street-lighting experts.

Perhaps all this has a meaning. Perhaps it means that the torchlight parade of the old days cannot ever be really revived any more than those days can really come back again. Try as we may to surprise our sophisticated electric cities by old-fashioned parades of marchers carrying lights, the effect is very much like that produced by exhibiting an old-fashioned kerosene lamp in an electrically lighted drawing room. If the politicians of the future seek to attract attention after the manner of torchlight parades no doubt they will have to take the cue from this year's innovation and make the whole show electric. Even then, if their effort is to be really successful, they may have to turn off the street lights and get the shopkeepers to draw their window shades!

Editorial Notes

THE retailing of scandals and domestic problems in the published memoirs of authors who have enjoyed the friendship or hospitality of their victims, is a product of the modern manner which would distinctly be honored more in the breach than the observance. When, for instance, Mrs. Asquith decides to take the readers of the newspapers into her confidence in the matter of her love affairs and her linen she suits her own taste, and it is open to her readers to go on to the next Sunday's installment or to avoid that column for the future. When, however, it comes to descanting on the linen and the grave of your neighbors, and doing this without even personal knowledge, as in her appalling and unjustified Stevenson revelations, then, it has to be said, quite unlike Paul Pry, Mrs. Asquith does intrude.

MUCH virtue about your "if"! But the provocative "if" which has been started over the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence-to-tidewater project might very well have been omitted. Every one remembers that persisting "if," which for years held up the Channel tunnel plan, the Panama "if," the Suez "if," and the very justifiable "if" about the Kiel Canal. And now comes this St. Lawrence channel "if," with a capital "I," if you please. It may be put like this: If ever there were trouble between the Americans and the British, the new through waterway might admit the British Navy into the Lakes in order to destroy American cities. Of course the reply that naturally comes to one's lips is that the canals and locks of the system can easily be destroyed by gun fire from the American side. But why an "if" at all? Had anyone ever seriously thought of trouble between the contiguous nations, the proud boast of a gunless boundary from ocean to ocean would have been ended long ago.

"THE women did it. They voted dry. The state which has suffered the liquor interests' threat to make it as wet as the Atlantic Ocean will now be redeemed, by the will of the people who unquestionably voted dry when they swept a Republican Legislature into office. It was a great dry victory." Such was the comment made recently by Mr. Wilson, assistant-superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on the result of the election in New Jersey. In view of the fact that the Republicans were pledged in their platform to an enforcement of the Volstead Act, Mr. Wilson's interpretation of the recent Republican landslide as a "great dry victory" is certainly justified. No doubt one of the first acts of the new dry Legislature will be to repeal the quite meaningless 3.50 per cent beer bill, passed with the help of Governor Edwards at the last session.

How extremes meet, to be sure! Nicholas Lenine, just before the invasion of Poland, declared that he was marching to meet the proletariat of Europe. Mr. Thiers, years before, with Tzarist Russia before his mind's eye, wrote: "When the Russian colossus shall have one foot on the Dardanelles and the other on The Sound, the Old World will have been reduced to servitude, and freedom will have fled to America." Well, neither declaration has proved to be prophetic, though both régimes have had in view the same object of appropriating as much of the rest of the world as could be grabbed! Evidently scratching the Russian bear still produces about the same results.

How would you like to buy a saucepan of John Galsworthy, a package of prunes from Professor Gilbert Murray, or some bread and cheese or a candle from the Poet-Laureate of England, Dr. Robert Bridges? It would not be a strange occurrence at all, if one were to visit a certain small shop at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, England, kept by two women who supply all sorts of necessities to the community of literary and other distinguished folk living there. So popular is the shop, which is a sort of dictionary of its kind, that the literary and other distinguished folk themselves, coming to buy when trade is brisk, sometimes stop to help the proprietors serve other customers.

"LET me declare without any possibility of misunderstanding, the British Government will welcome the co-operation of the Government of the United States in dealing with the problems of the East and West, and that, so far as trade is concerned, it stands today by its old policy of 'fair trade and equal opportunity.'" So said Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, in Minneapolis, recently. Sir Auckland's known objection to what he would himself describe as a "hands-across-the-sea speech" renders such a declaration all the more forcible and convincing.

A GOOD many towns and hamlets in the French war area have been "adopted" by different communities among the Allies. Now comes the news that South Africa has bought French terrain outright. General Smuts' government actually holds the title deeds to Delville Wood, which has a touch of sacredness to the South Africans. If things go on like this, who knows but what, in a century or two, another Joan of Arc may arise to put the foreigners out of France and win back the precious soil of France for the French!